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PACKERS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association will meet at Cincinnati on Thursday, May 5. At this meeting the place and date of the next convention will be decided, together with other routine business.

JERSEY COLD STORAGE BILL LOST.

The proposed law to restrict the cold storage of food products in New Jersey failed to pass in the closing hours of the State legislature. It passed the lower house, as reported last week, but was lost in the Senate. This bill put a penalty on the storage of food products longer than six months.

BUTTER BOYCOTT IN GERMANY.

High cost of living has resulted in a food boycott agitation in Germany, where several hundred thousand people have signed an agreement to abstain from butter so long as the "union of butter merchants" keeps the price up to 36 cents a pound. Query: What would German consumers do if they had to pay the prices dictated by the "butter trust" in the United States?

HEARINGS ON OLEO AND BUTTER.

The dates set by the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington for hearings on oleomargarine and butter legislation, including the Bursleson, Penrose and other bills, have been fixed as follows: April 20, oleomargarine; April 21, butter; April 29, oleomargarine; April 30, butter; May 11, oleomargarine; May 12, butter. Other dates will be set later if necessary. There will be numerous representatives of both oleo and butter interests to be heard.

OLEO OUTPUT INCREASES.

Government reports of the output of oleomargarine in the Chicago district for March indicate a slightly greater production than in the previous month, but not so great as in the two record months, December and January. The figures for the last six months are given as follows:

	Uncolored	Colored	Total
March, lbs.	8,973,100	229,015	9,202,115
February, lbs.	8,285,920	229,938	8,515,858
January, lbs.	9,959,160	230,089	10,189,249
December, lbs.	9,858,200	268,362	10,126,562
November, lbs.	8,798,746	265,316	9,064,062
October, lbs.	8,262,256	251,980	8,514,236
Totals	54,137,382	1,474,700	55,612,082

WHY MEAT PRICES ARE HIGH Livestock Men Give Some Facts on Cost of Living

After having heard retailers and packers on the question of the increase in the cost of living, the rise in meat prices, etc., the Committee of the United States Senate which is investigating the cost of living had before it representatives of the livestock industry, the producers of meat animals. Reference to their testimony was made in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. It was given very little publicity in the daily press, but it served to back up most forcibly the evidence previously given by packers and officers of the American Meat Packers' Association.

President Murdo MacKenzie, of the American National Livestock Association, gave the Committee some very definite information and conclusions as to the causes for the increased cost of meat, showing the higher prices paid by packers for live animals and the increased cost of production to the livestock man. A notable feature of Mr. MacKenzie's testimony was his forcible declaration concerning the packers and their relation to the livestock interests. He declared that the packers were a necessity to the livestock men, and were it not for them many of the stockmen would have to go out of business.

Judge S. H. Cowan of Texas, attorney for the livestock associations, and one of the best posted men in the country on these matters, reviewed the whole question at great length, and his conclusions were clearly and forcibly expressed. Both these witnesses declared that consumers' tastes as well as cost of production were responsible for increased meat prices, and Judge Cowan prophesied that there would never be any more cheap beef in this country. He ridiculed the belief that any remedy could be applied by law, unless somebody found a way to "repeal the law of supply and demand." High meat prices were due chiefly to a shortage of supply, and meat production could only be increased in this country when conditions became such as to offer an incentive to do it—that is, to offer a profit.

If the people of the United States were dissatisfied with the price of ham and bacon, said Judge Cowan, the way was open for any of them to buy a farm and raise hogs and cattle and slaughter them for meat. But, said he, they will do neither unless they see a profit in it. This he declared to be the key to unlock the "high cost of living"

secret, at least so far as meat and bread were concerned.

Cattle Prices and Cost of Beef Production.

It is impossible to give this testimony in detail; much of it would be of interest to cattlemen only. But the statements concerning livestock and meat conditions will be of interest.

In response to questions Mr. MacKenzie said that prices of cattle have varied little in recent years until last year, when they went up. He attributed the advance to the high price of grain and the increased cost of everything which had to be bought in connection with livestock production. He referred to the scarcity of cars on the railroads, and said that the roads only gave good service while the cases against them were before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Concerning the cost of feeding cattle Mr. MacKenzie said it is a losing proposition to feed cattle on grain at present prices, and even feeding on grass alone is risky. The increase in the cost of grain he attributed to the many new uses to which grain is being put and the consequent increased demand for it outside of cattle feeding. Farmers could get more for their grain and hay than if they fed it. Land also has increased greatly in value, has been sold off to small settlers and the range reduced. The cost of raising range cattle had increased 30 to 35 per cent.

Mr. MacKenzie was asked if it was not a fact that cattle slaughters had not decreased in recent years, and why it was that beef was said to be scarcer if that was the fact. He replied that slaughters might not have decreased, but that the average weight had decreased, and that the total volume of beef marketed was much less. This was not only because of the fact that grass-fed cattle make much less weight than grain-fed cattle, and also because of the tendency in recent years toward "baby beef," the marketing of younger and lighter cattle.

Mr. MacKenzie was questioned concerning methods of selling cattle to the packers, the evident intention being to show that packers' buyers were in collusion to keep down prices. The witness described the stockyards methods in detail, showing just how buyers bid against each other. He also denied that livestock men had any combination to control prices on their side. He denied that buyers worked in concert, and showed how that would be impossible. Concerning the packers he said:

Packers a Necessity to Cattlemen.

Mr. MacKenzie. Before I leave here I would like to say something, if you will let me, in connection with the packers. I remember the time, gentlemen, when we had to let our cows out on the range for the want of a market, because the packers weren't in shape at that time to take care

of them; but the cow is not too poor or too lean, now, if it is sound, that the packers won't buy it from you. Were it not for the packers, there are a great number of our cattle that we couldn't bring to market at all because we couldn't get anything for them. I want to say that because there has been a great deal said about what the packers are doing; were it not for the packers a great many of the cattlemen of this country would have to go out of business.

Senator McCumber. What that means, Mr. MacKenzie, is that the packers can use in the canning industry meat that you couldn't sell to the public?

Mr. MacKenzie. Yes, sir; and I want to say that in support of the packers; they are a necessity to our business.

Senator Crawford. Mr. MacKenzie, this is quite a material point, and I want to get the truth about it with reference to whether there is a combination of the buyers. Now, you meet them one at a time in there; do you find much variation in their prices?

Mr. MacKenzie. I do; I find as much as 25 cents a hundred.

Senator Crawford. You do?

Mr. MacKenzie. Yes, sir.

Senator Crawford. Do you find that that exists among buyers, locally, with the packers in the city?

Mr. MacKenzie. Yes, sir.

Senator Crawford. Or is it a competition between the city buyer and some fellow that wants it out in Indiana?

Mr. MacKenzie. No, sir; I sell 95 per cent. of the cattle I send to the market to the packers; they are the only buyers for our kind of product.

Senator Crawford. Will you say that Armour's man, for instance, will bid against Swift's man?

Mr. MacKenzie. Yes, sir.

Senator Crawford. And Swift's man will bid against Morris' man?

Mr. MacKenzie. Yes, sir.

Senator Crawford. That is your experience?

Mr. MacKenzie. Yes, sir; that is my experience, and I think my experience would be the experience of most people who go to market and watch it as close as I do. I have to watch it to take care of my own business; I know these men intimately.

Consumers Demand Only Best Cuts of Meat.

Senator Smoot. From the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, I find that there has been a decrease in the number of food animals; what I mean by food animals are cattle, sheep and swine, from 1901 to 1910. In 1901 there was a total of 175,000,000 in round numbers, and in 1910 there was a total of 170,000,000 or a decrease of 5,000,000, while our population has increased from 1901, from 73,000,000 to 89,000,000.

Mr. MacKenzie. Yes, sir.

Senator Smoot. Do you think that that extra demand upon live food animals—hasn't that had some effect upon the increased price?

Mr. MacKenzie. It has some effect, but I will give you another reason for it if you will permit me. The people of this country are getting to be very well off, and they demand the best cuts of meat.

Senator Johnson. That ought to cheapen the worst cuts.

Mr. MacKenzie. They wouldn't buy the worst cuts; if they would, and used them, as you and I used to do when we were boys, the price of meat wouldn't be so high today; but they won't buy cheap cuts; they must get the best.

Senator Johnston. What becomes of the cheap cuts?

Mr. MacKenzie. They have to go into cans. I go into one of the packinghouses and I ask the beef man—I say, for instance, "What is the demand for certain cuts of the meat?" and he will tell me that he has orders for 10 loins when he hasn't got an order for one quarter; they want the loin.

Not only that, but the laboring man has ceased to go to the butcher shop and bring home meat under his arm, as I did many a

time, but he will telephone; the telephone is the curse of this country. They telephone down at 11 o'clock and insist that a pound or two pounds of the best tea-bone stock be sent up to their house at 12 o'clock, say, so that he will have it for lunch when he gets home; all this costs money.

There is a firm in Denver whom we investigated, and he gave the figures himself, that he had 146 per cent. profit on a steer that cost him 8 cents a pound, but it all went in labor in delivering the meat; he had to keep a big staff. Now, the cost of living has gone up because we are too well off.

Senator Crawford. Now, these butchers who have been in here claim they only make 15 or 20 per cent.

Mr. MacKenzie. Those men may not make any more; this that I have just spoken of was the gross profit; after he had made all his expenses it might not come out to any more than 15 per cent. We are living in an age when we are too well off.

Testimony of Cattlemen's Attorney.

The evidence given before the Committee by Judge S. H. Cowan of Texas, attorney for the livestock associations, was the most complete and exhaustive of any theretofore produced. He covered all phases of the subject so far as it related to livestock production and marketing, and his evidence concerning the narrow margins made by slaughterers and retailers in selling meat was most interesting.

In opening his testimony he put in evidence the reviews of the situation made by President Jatro and Secretary Tomlinson of the American National Livestock Association, contained in recent addresses made by these officials, which have been reviewed in the columns of The National Provisioner heretofore. Judge Cowan also made the same general claims as did Mr. MacKenzie concerning increased cost of livestock production, due to increased cost of land, feed, etc.

He admitted that much higher prices were received by cattlemen than formerly, but that these increases did not represent increased profits. One cattleman had sold three-year-old steers in 1905 for \$18 per head, in 1906 for \$20, in 1907 for \$22, in 1908 for \$23, in 1909 for \$25 and in 1910 for \$28. This showed the increased cost to the packer of beef on the hoof. Judge Cowan followed with figures showing increased cost of land, grain, supplies, etc.

The cost of living has been increased by the rush to the cities and the consequent scarcity and higher price of farm help. The population had increased without a comparative increase in production, and without proper care for the continued productiveness of land by fertilizing it, etc. Concerning any proposed remedy by law for this condition in the cost of living Judge Cowan very forcibly said:

Only Way to Remedy the Situation.

"The fact is that I want to express to the Committee that there is no remedy that the law could apply unless the law can repeal supply and demand. If the law of supply and demand can be repealed, then you might do something, but until somebody finds a scheme to do that, it is perfectly impossible, because every remedy, like taking the tariff off of cattle, for example, that has been proposed, in turn produces the very result you are trying to get away from now. If you were to take the tariff off of export cattle, that would flood this country with Mexican cattle, it would break the market throughout the country and break a good many men; it will put men out of business.

"The only way that we can increase the production of meat animals in this country is to have a condition which gives the incentive to do it, and that means the profit there is in the business. We can not do it on any such price as we have got today for land for pasturage, or for feed, both cottonseed and corn."

"As a matter of fact," asked one Senator, "considering the very advanced price of land

and the feed for cattle, you have got to maintain as high or higher prices in the future in order to maintain the output, haven't you?"

"Senator, there is absolutely no doubt of it," replied Mr. Cowan.

Will Never Have Cheap Beef Again.

Judge Cowan went on to report on figures actually taken from sales by cattlemen in specific cases, the cost of their land, etc. He declared that if cattlemen could not get at least present prices they would sell their land and make their profit that way, owing to increasing land values. There was more money in it than in raising cattle for beef. In fact, ranch owners were selling out, and land was being cut up and sold for town sites, raising cotton and other crops, etc., and thus beef production was decreasing.

"So it is no use," declared Judge Cowan, "to talk about ever getting any more cheap beef. I do not believe you can ever get it."

Profits of Packers and Retailers.

Judge Cowan had made careful investigations as to beef prices, following cattle from the stockyards to the slaughterhouse and clear through to the retail shop. His deductions showed very small margins of profit for the packer, and in some cases actual losses, while the retailer's apparently large margin was eaten up in increased shop expenses and cost of doing business.

Actual figures taken from statements of cattle slaughtered in Chicago and sold in New York, Boston, etc., showed profits to the packers ranging from 6 cents to 50 cents per 100 lbs. and losses of from 7 cents to 93 cents per 100 lbs.

The witness gave an instance of a prime steer fed in Oklahoma, shipped to Fort Worth and sold to a packer there and slaughtered, sold to a Fort Worth butcher, who furnished a detailed statement of how the carcass cut up and what the cuts sold for. The steer cost the packer 6¼ cents alive, or a gross of \$83, and was sold to the butcher at 11 cents dressed, or \$84, giving the packer a gross profit of \$1 on the carcass, out of which had to come loss on shrinkage (the animal dressed 62½ per cent.), cost of slaughter and dressing, refrigeration, sales expense, etc., with the hide and offal as credits.

The carcass cost the butcher 11 cents per pound, or \$84, and he sold everything but the scraps for a total of \$112.58, or an average of 14.6 cents per pound. Judge Cowan considered this a representative example. In investigating the retailer's profits he found that rents had increased 75 per cent., labor 25 per cent., delivery and ice expense was greater, etc. He believed the net profit to the retailer was very small.

After a very extensive review of breeding and feeding conditions, in which Judge Cowan took occasion to severely criticize the government's public land policy, he reached the conclusion that cattle feeding was being driven out by general farming, and that with this and the reduction of range cattle production was rapidly bringing about a crisis in meat supplies. He instanced the immense increase in the slaughter of calves as an indication of the way in which beef supplies were being decreased. Every calf killed meant that many less beef animals.

One of the committee wanted to know if Argentine beef was driving American beef out of the British market, why it was that there was not that much more beef for home consumption. Judge Cowan declared that our increase in population and decrease in beef production accounted for that. So far as competition among the packers in buying was concerned, Judge Cowan said: "The prices we are getting is the proof of the competition there is in buying, and today there is no such thing apparent as a domination of the market."

Injustice of the Oleomargarine Law.

One of the forcible portions of Judge Cowan's testimony was his statement con-

(Concluded on page 32.)

EXPORTS OF MEAT PRODUCTS CONTINUE SMALL

Official government reports of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of March, and for the nine months since July 1 last, indicate the low state which has been reached by our meat export trade. Export values for March were \$4,000,000 less than March, 1909, and \$6,500,000 less than March, 1908. For the nine months the total was \$24,000,000 under that of a year ago, \$48,000,000 less than two years ago, \$49,000,000 less than three years ago, and \$58,000,000 less than for a similar period in 1906.

The figures for March show our tallow exports as 75 per cent. decrease from a year ago; bacon, 60 per cent. decrease; canned beef, 50 per cent. less; hams and oleo oil and neutral lard, one-third less; lard, 45 per cent. less; and pork, about 25 per cent. less. The decreases ran through the entire list, except for a slight increase in oleomargarine shipments.

For the nine months, as compared to a year ago, the losses were 115,000,000 lbs. in lard, 60,000,000 lbs. in bacon, 39,000,000 lbs. in oleo oil and neutral lard, 38,000,000 lbs. in fresh beef, 33,000,000 lbs. in hams and shoulders, 15,000,000 lbs. in pork, 13,000,000 lbs. in tallow, and so on.

Detailed reports for the month and the nine months, with comparisons, are as follows, according to the preliminary government statement:

Cattle—March, 1909, 15,712 head; value, \$1,434,001; March, 1910, 9,440 head; value, \$901,684. For nine months ending March, 1909, 146,852 head; value, \$13,490,862; same period, 1910, 120,642 head; value, \$11,262,561.

Hogs—March, 1909, 2,098 head; value, \$10,591; March, 1910, 65 head; value, \$1,030. For nine months ending March, 1909, 12,689 head; value, \$108,247; same period, 1910, 768 head; value, \$7,826.

Sheep—March, 1909, 3,174 head; value, \$16,401; March, 1910, 449 head; value, \$2,906. For nine months ending March, 1909, 54,043 head; value, \$279,023; same period, 1910, 26,895 head; value, \$127,430.

Beef, canned—March, 1909, \$1,285,800 lbs.; value, \$138,641; March, 1910, 656,367 lbs.; value, \$74,641. For nine months ending March, 1909, 11,804,055 lbs.; value, \$1,301,918; same period, 1910, 12,767,644 lbs.; value, \$1,434,124.

Beef, fresh—March, 1909, 8,641,585 lbs.; value, \$900,499; March, 1910, 6,172,327 lbs.; value, \$636,784. For nine months ending March, 1909, 99,260,800 lbs.; value, \$10,240,

729; same period, 1910, 61,730,055 lbs.; value, \$6,212,419.

Beef, salted or pickled—March, 1909, 4,086,115 lbs.; value, \$313,682; March, 1910, 3,278,869 lbs.; value, \$239,823. For nine months ending March, 1909, 32,968,047 lbs.; value, \$2,571,494 lbs.; same period, 1910, 30,220,368 lbs.; value, \$2,203,910.

Tallow—March, 1909, 3,755,932 lbs.; value, \$218,640; March, 1910, 976,048 lbs.; value, \$65,964. For nine months ending March, 1909, 37,423,825 lbs.; value, \$2,079,735; same period, 1910, 24,262,803 lbs.; value, \$1,415,249.

Bacon—March, 1909, 22,860,838 lbs.; value, \$2,353,093; March, 1910, 10,644,563 lbs.; value, \$1,381,544. For nine months ending March, 1909, 188,197,892 lbs.; value, \$19,825,038; same period, 1910, 127,670,461 lbs.; value, \$15,053,878.

Hams and Shoulders, cured—March, 1909, 18,762,427 lbs.; value, \$2,043,331; March, 1910, 12,786,780 lbs.; value, \$1,573,647. For nine months ending March, 1909, 151,001,294 lbs.; value, \$16,719,695; same period, 1910, 117,321,243 lbs.; value, \$13,661,028.

Pork, fresh and pickled—March, 1909, 4,535,826 lbs.; value, \$401,798; March, 1910, 3,515,336 lbs.; value, \$391,765. For nine months ending March, 1909, 43,631,720 lbs.; value, \$3,856,556; same period, 1910, 28,339,374 lbs.; value, \$2,960,291.

Lard—March, 1909, 56,804,138 lbs.; value, \$5,699,361; March, 1910, 31,873,206 lbs.; value, \$4,056,024. For nine months ending March, 1909, 395,087,959; value, \$38,802,932; same period, 1910, 280,039,527 lbs.; value, \$32,758,497.

Oleo Oil and Neutral Lard—March, 1909, 18,775,617 lbs.; value, \$1,830,647; March, 1910, 12,540,931 lbs.; value, \$1,408,010. For nine months ending March, 1909, 129,552,998 lbs.; value, \$13,734,668; same period, 1910, 90,406,558 lbs.; value, \$10,210,140.

Oleomargarine—March, 1909, 276,299 lbs.; value, \$27,729; March, 1910, 371,353 lbs.; value, \$37,689. For nine months ending March, 1909, 1,913,003 lbs.; value, \$192,265; same period, 1910, 2,397,736 lbs.; value, \$240,781.

Butter—March, 1909, 229,771 lbs.; value, \$53,352; March, 1910, 272,105 lbs.; value, \$67,717. For nine months ending March, 1909, 4,775,350 lbs.; value, \$985,680; same period, 1910, 1,898,411 lbs.; value, \$465,544.

Total meat and dairy products—March, 1909, value, \$14,030,258; March, 1910, value, \$9,903,101. For nine months ending March, 1909, value, \$110,950,361; same period, 1910, value, \$86,885,351.

Total meat animals—March, 1909, value, \$1,460,993; March, 1910, value, \$905,620. For nine months ending March, 1909, value, \$13,878,132; same period, 1910, value, \$11,397,817.

the \$300,000 necessary to meet dividends on outstanding preferred stock, there would be left about \$2,000,000 to be devoted to dividends on the common stock. This would make the latter pay 10 per cent. The company's reports show a continuous growth in earnings from year to year, which would make figuring on the basis of the 1909 report of net earnings appear reasonable.

The financial statement of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1909, is as follows:

ASSETS.

REAL ESTATE, BUILDINGS, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (LESS DEPRECIATION).	
Packing houses, New York, Chicago and Kansas City, based on appraisals	\$8,051,439.70
Branch houses and other properties	1,602,776.68
	\$9,654,216.38
Investments in and advances to subsidiary companies wholly owned (including Cold Blast Transportation Company and Lackawanna Live Stock Transportation Company, Refrigerator and Live Stock Car Companies)	3,134,240.77
Merchandise on hand, in transit and consigned	\$2,242,061.50
Accounts and bills receivable	3,400,796.44
Mortgages and investment securities	208,829.00
Cash	3,207,623.04
Insurance, interest and discount prepaid	138,168.03
	\$27,994,935.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$5,000,000.00
Less unissued	628,600.00
	\$4,371,400.00
Ten year debenture notes	\$6,000,000.00
Less redeemed and held in Treasury or cancelled	599,000.00
	5,401,000.00
Bills payable:	
Domestic	\$6,196,780.00
Foreign	453,377.29
	6,650,157.29
Accounts payable and other liabilities	1,108,417.07
Surplus:	
Balance at Jan. 2, 1909	\$8,505,338.40
Add—Net earnings for twelve months to Dec. 31, 1909, including reserve against market fluctuations in inventories of \$300,000.00 set aside at Dec. 31, 1908, and found unnecessary during the year	2,302,491.19
	\$10,807,829.59
Deduct—Provision for depreciation and renewals for twelve months	345,868.70
	\$10,461,960.89
	\$27,994,935.25

The company is rapidly enlarging both its manufacturing and distributing facilities. The new building to replace a part of the present New York plant has already been illustrated and described in the columns of The National Provisioner. It is eight stories in height and will cost \$300,000. When it is completed and occupied construction of other buildings to replace those now in use will follow.

Work was commenced this week at Oklahoma City, Okla., for the new \$3,000,000 plant which the company will erect there to take care of its Southwestern packing. This plant will compare in size and variety of equipment with any other in the company's list. The buildings planned include an office building 100x150 feet, two stories; automobile garage, 50x150 feet; pork cooler, beef cooler and freezer, each 150x150 feet, eight stories; power-house with engine-room, 50x150 feet; boiler-room, 50x150 feet, and chimney 250 feet high; reinforced concrete tank-houses, 150x120 feet, three stories; cattle and sheep killing building, 150x120 feet, seven stories and basement; oil and lard refineries, seven stories and basement, 150x150 feet; reinforced concrete smokehouse and sausage factory, 100x100 feet, five stories; reinforced concrete fertilizer factory, five stories, 100x-

CHANGES AND EXPANSION IN S. & S. COMPANY

The announcement last week in the columns of The National Provisioner of the formation of the Sulzberger & Sons Company to take over the S. & S. business aroused widespread interest and comment. As might have been expected, there were all sorts of stories afloat as to the meaning of the new incorporation. The facts are that the business will be conducted as before under the S. & S. name, while the Sulzberger interests remain in complete control of the company.

The old company was capitalized at \$5,000,000, of which stock \$626,600 was unissued. There are also \$5,401,000 six per cent. debenture bonds outstanding. The new corporation has a capitalization of \$32,000,000, which is somewhat more in conformity to the approximate gross business of \$100,000,000 and over done annually by the concern. Of

the new stock \$20,000,000 is common and \$12,000,000 preferred. The latter pays a cumulative 6 per cent. dividend, while the common stock holds the voting power. The common stock is entirely in the hands of the Sulzberger family, giving them therefore 100 per cent. of control of the company. A minority of the old stock held by outside interests is said to have been exchanged for the new dividend-paying preferred, which, however, is non-voting. Most of the \$12,000,000 authorized issue of the preferred remains in the company's treasury.

The annual financial report of the company, printed herewith, shows that at the end of 1909 the company had a surplus of over eight and a half million dollars. The report shows net earnings for 1909 of \$2,302,491, which would be applicable to dividends. Deducting

150 feet; machine shop, two stories, 100x-64 feet. The company will lay 7,400 feet of railroad track in the yards. The weekly capacity of the plant is to be 7,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs and 8,000 sheep.

The United States Fertilizer Co., owned by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger interests, has also commenced work on its Baltimore plant on Curtis Bay, just outside of the city of Baltimore, Md. The factory will be located on the site of the old Baltimore sugar refinery. Concrete foundations have already been laid, and the factory will be ready for occupancy in a few months. It will have four stories, and about 90,000 square feet of floor space. There is a water front of 175 feet. A pier 375 feet long will also be built.

FOOD INSPECTION IN ENGLAND.

According to Consul Church Howe, the annual reports of the municipal markets at Manchester, England, shows the large amount of food unfit for human consumption detected by inspectors last year. Over 153 tons of meat were destroyed, also nearly 90 tons of fish, and some 24 tons of fruit, making a total of 267 tons, as well as large quantities of game, poultry, vegetables, etc. Three cases of anthrax were also detected, two being dressed carcasses, and one was on a farm within the city area. In the first-mentioned case, the meat had been consigned to the market.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

TRADE GLEANINGS

B. F. Keith will rebuild burned fertilizer plant at Cronley, N. C.

Fire damaged the cooperage plant of Morris & Company at Chicago, Ill., on April 9.

The fertilizer plant of Swift & Company at Chicago, Ill., has been slightly damaged by fire.

Leon P. Sawtell is organizing a company with capital stock of \$100,000, to raise cattle, hogs, etc.

The Laurens Cotton Oil Company, Dublin, Ga., has let contract for the erection of part of its plant.

The Kings Mountain Cotton Oil Company, Kings Mountain, N. C., will double the capacity of its plant.

The Jacob Dold Company has received a license to do business in Virginia with an office in Richmond.

The Lilly Oil Mill Company, Lilly, Ga., will erect an oil mill. The company has a capital stock of \$30,000.

It is reported that C. H. Bencini of Fort Worth, Tex., is arranging the establishment of a cottonseed-oil mill at Hamilton, Tex.

Andrew W. Schmidt has awarded contract for the erection of his proposed slaughterhouse. The building will be two stories, 29x-140 feet, and cost \$15,000.

The Pensacola Rendering Company, Pensacola, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by W. E. Craig, A. Gunn and G. E. McPhail.

A company is being organized to have a capital stock of \$40,000, for the purpose of establishing a cottonseed-oil mill, cotton gin and fertilizer plant at Boston, Ga.

The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, O., it is announced has purchased D. S. Brown & Company's soap plant and business in New York City. A new system of soap making will be installed.

The J. A. Hathaway Company, Portland,

Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in provisions. President, F. Hutchinson, Newton, Mass.; treasurer, J. A. Hathaway, Jr., So. Deerfield, Mass.

GOVERNMENT MEAT REGULATIONS.

Among recent rulings of the federal meat inspection service are some of importance to sausage makers. It has been ruled that sausage products containing hog stomachs, spleens, tripe, etc., must be labeled to show that fact; it is not sufficient to label them simply "pork" or "beef sausage." The notice to inspectors states that "when hog stomachs, spleens, tripe, and similar organs are used as ingredients of sausage or other meat food product it is not sufficient to designate the product as 'pork' or 'beef.' While these organs are considered meat food product, they cannot be properly classed as meat under the meat inspection law. Meat food products containing them shall therefore be marked to show plainly the use of such organs."

It has also been decided that "the ruling prohibiting the use of hog lungs in meat food products applies to exempted establishments as well as to establishments operating under federal inspection. Hog lungs are considered unfit for human food and should not be allowed to leave official establishments for such purpose, but should be condemned and tanked. This means that even retailers and farmers will not be allowed to use hog lungs in sausage products or for other edible purposes.

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The basic element in "PIONEER" INSULATION ASPHALT is a pure natural asphalt taken from our own mines in Utah, and what you will like best about this insulating asphalt is the fact that IT PROTECTS. Write Us for Particulars.

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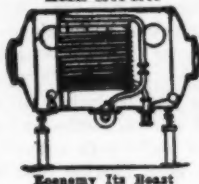
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New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

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AN EDIFYING SPECTACLE

That lively and interesting proceeding known as "taking off the lid" is not one that can be confined to legislative halls and the behavior of statesmen. The lid-lifting process applied in other directions is sometimes just as edifying to the spectators, and often as productive of beneficial results. Just now the cover has been rudely removed from the pot in which the butter monopolists have been accustomed to mix their price-fixing brew, and as a consequence the butter price fixers are in a terrible turmoil.

The lid was lifted when the Elgin butter board leaders were summoned to Washington to tell the Senate Committee how they did it. Everybody knew how the Elgin board set the fashion in manipulating butter prices, but it

seems that the candor of the Elgin witnesses on the stand has caused all sorts of heart-burnings in butter trust circles. That unhappy 6-cent drop in quotations a month or more ago was the first "bad break," and the Elgin people will never be forgiven for it. Then their Washington testimony set the butter manipulators all over the country by the ears, and accusations and recriminations and all-around "knocking" is going on merrily.

This is unfortunate, especially at the time when the butter lobby is trying to line up Congress against a square deal for oleomargarine. Paraphrasing the old saying that "when thieves fall out," etc., it may be that when the butter monopolists get to pulling each others' hair there is some hope that oleomargarine will get its just due.

MEAT PRICES COMPARED

A false statement heralded through the press as a fact is very difficult to correct. Like the typical rumor, the oftener it is repeated the bigger it becomes. Take as an instance the false claim that American meats are sold in England cheaper than at home. The National Provisioner has repeatedly quoted the figures to disprove this claim, and government statistics and reports of government agents have been published which flatly contradict it. Yet the sensational press continues to repeat the charges, and public men, accepting whatever the newspapers say as true—without further investigation—continue to spread the false impression.

At a mass meeting of butchers in Brooklyn last week Congressman Otto Foelker, who has introduced a bill in Congress to remove the tariff on imported livestock, is quoted as having made this typically loose statement: "The market is cornered somewhere for some purpose, when beef is being sent from the United States to England and sold for 25 per cent. less than we pay here."

It is presumed that Congressman Foelker took the sensational press as his authority for this statement, rather than his own government records at Washington. Had he taken the trouble to make a little real investigation he would have found that Chicago beef has sold higher in England than at home, instead of "25 per cent. less." Market reports show that American beef sold on an average of 14 to 15 cents a pound in London last week, and 13 cents in Liverpool, whereas the actual computed sales by a big packing firm in Chicago for the same period averaged not quite 10 cents per pound. This hardly conforms to Congressman Foelker's claim, which may have sounded fine and effective in a speech, but was somewhat wide of the truth. We have no quarrel with the Congressman as to his bill, but he should

acquaint himself with the facts, to a slight degree at least, before making such sweeping statements as that quoted.

HALF BAKED LEGISLATION

The inquiry into the cost of living by a Committee of the Senate continued at Washington this week, the chief witnesses testifying concerning the cold storage of food products and its effects on prices, the condition of products, etc. The weight of evidence was strongly in favor of refrigeration, not only for the preservation of food products, but also because of the conserving of the food supply so as to provide supplies all the year round, without a glut at one season and a famine at another.

Meat packing interests offered no great opposition to Senator Lodge's proposed federal cold storage regulation law. The one-year limit for storing meats, etc., was generally accepted as being of no particular consequence, since little or nothing of this kind is stored for that length of time. The tagging clause was opposed, however, and the prediction was made that it will prove both illegal and non-enforceable. Produce interests were disturbed by the fear of results from the enactment of such a law, or of regulations formulated under it. But the most serious criticism was that State legislatures might hasten to copy this half-baked piece of legislation, and thus do serious damage not only to business, but also to consumers, by upsetting the whole machinery of food marketing.

THE SAME BUT DIFFERENT

Western railroads have recently announced general advances in their freight rates on packinghouse products, and have followed this up by making corresponding increases in their rates for hauling livestock. In either event an added burden is placed on the packer, for he has to "pay the freight," both in the actual and in the figurative sense. It costs him more to put his products on the market because of the increase in carrying charges, and there must necessarily be an increase in his asking price.

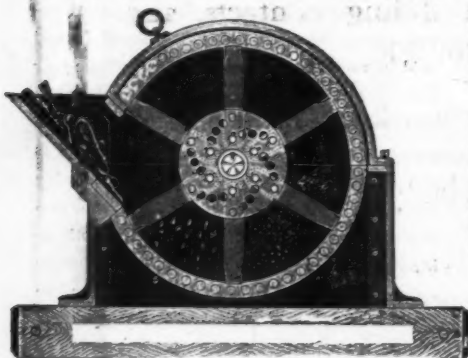
And yet note the manner in which the announcement of these increases is received. Increases in railroad rates are announced by the roads as necessary because of the increase in wages to their employees, greater cost of material, etc. The press accepts these excuses at their face value, and small notice is taken of the rate "boost." But when the packer, as a result of similar causes, puts up the price of any product a fraction of a cent—why, that's extortion, and violation of the anti-trust law, and numerous other crimes and misdemeanors which it takes the largest and blackest type and the most torrid vocabulary to chronicle!

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

CRUSHING AND GRINDING EQUIPMENT.

In applying the hinged hammer principle to crushers and grinders for reducing fertilizer material, tankage, beef scrap, bones, etc., the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Company of Chicago believe they have the most successful method yet devised. They have manufactured these hinged hammer machines for ten years and have over 1,500 now in daily operation. About 300 of these are in packing and fertilizer plants.

This hammer principle consists of hinged hammers, disk plates, which hold the hammers, breaker plates, where the most of the crushing and grinding is done, and a cage for regulating the fineness of material discharged, all encased in a substantial housing



WILLIAMS PATENT HINGED HAMMER GRINDER.

and mounted in substantial journals. Unless these parts are thoroughly and easily adjustable, they as a combination are said to be in time worthless. In the Williams patent hinged hammer grinders the hammers can be adjusted to the breaker plate and cage by a series of adjusting holes in the disk plates, thus keeping the diameter of the grinding cylinder the same at all times, insuring a uniform product.

The adjusting of breaker plate to the hammers, thus keeping the point of contact between the end of hammers and the breaker plate the same at all times, insures a greater capacity and more uniform product. In their sectional cage the Williams company adjust this cage to the hammers $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at a time, thus keeping the diameter or circumference of the cage the same at all times, and the point of contact between the hammer and the cage the same at all times, insuring

greater capacity and uniform product. These adjustable features not only insure a uniform product and greater capacity, but prolong the life of the grinding parts, and lessen the cost for maintenance.

The special fertilizer bulletin issued by the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Company describes and illustrates these features more fully, and it may be had upon application to the company's main office, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

A "BOSS" MEAT EATER.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proof of the value of a machine is in its good work and money-earning capacity for the user. The following recommendation speaks for itself:

Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1910.
The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: The No. 6 "Boss" Silent Cutter (43-inch bowl) we purchased from you some thirty days ago is giving the very best of satisfaction in every respect. We have used silent cutters before, but this one is a meat eater, for sure. You can refer any prospective buyer to us, and will gladly show them the improved "Boss" Cutter in operation. Wishing you success, we remain,

Yours respectfully,
Louis P. Bornwasser Co., Inc.,
Chas. W. Bornwasser, Pres.

Those wanting silent meat cutters will find it to their advantage to consult the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company concerning its machines.

A FINE RECORD FOR BELTS.

A little while back, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., for the first time in eighteen years took up a belt in one of its mill rooms. For eighteen years about thirty belts in that room have been run constantly; the belts are about twenty-five feet in length and six inches in width. There is a great deal of graphite dust in the

room, yet these belts have run satisfactorily without breakage or without being taken up for eighteen years. The belts are regularly treated with Dixon's Traction Belt Dressing, which comes in paste form and which is one of the very best leather preservative belt dressings made anywhere.

Of course, there are many who find it desirable or necessary to use a solid dressing. If a quick, convenient dressing is desired, Dixon's Solid Belt Dressing is suggested. The Dixon Company frankly state that no solid dressing equals their traction belt dressing, for the reason that some of the ingredients in their traction dressing cannot be reduced to solid form. But if the solid dressing is preferred, one may use Dixon's Solid Belt Dressing with all safety. It is a quick, sure cure for slipping belts, but has no detrimental effect upon the belting.

COLD-STORAGE PLANT IN NOVA SCOTIA

Consul Alfred J. Fleming reports from Yarmouth that the plans have been matured for the cold-storage plant to be built at Lockport, Nova Scotia. It will cost \$85,000, of which the Canadian government will bear 30 per cent. It will have the most modern equipment. The glue plant, which receives no government aid, will have a capacity of 50,000 tons annually.

PUTS IN A YORK MACHINE.

H. S. Davis, packer and provision manufacturer, of Cavendish, Vt., is installing a new refrigerating machine at his plant and making other improvements to take care of increased trade. The refrigeration installation is being done by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa.

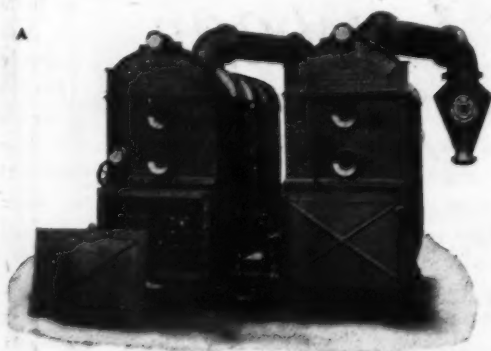
There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

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New, fresh information on the modern practice of graphite lubrication. Tells what graphite has done, what it will do, what you can do with it. Copy 88-C FREE.

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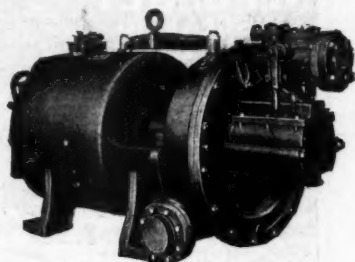
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There is only one way of changing the heat of steam into mechanical work—that is, through expansion of the steam. There are, however, several ways of using it. One is to expand and expel it alternately as is done in the ordinary steam engine. The other is to keep up a constant change of heat into work as is done by the continuous expansion of steam in the Curtis Steam Turbine.

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The Curtis Steam Turbine does away with sliding contacts, and backward motion.

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Spokane, Wash.
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New Albany, Ind.—The Citizens' Ice Delivery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by M. Poschinger, C. W. Inman and B. Jackson.

Humble, Tex.—W. E. Sholar, C. S. Polk and E. L. Cullum have incorporated the Humble Water, Light and Ice Company with a capital stock of \$12,000.

Peoria, Ill.—The Behrends Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000, by J. A. Winkler, I. Covey, D. A. Covey and others.

Montgomery, W. Va.—The Montgomery Ice Cream and Bottling Works has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by C. E. Jamison, T. J. Davis and others.

Wahpeton, N. D.—L. H. Benedict, H. Boettcher and M. E. Benedict have incorporated the Inter-State Produce and Cold Storage Company with \$50,000 capital stock.

New York, N. Y.—The Roeder Ice and Coal Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by E. Roeder, M. L. Roeder and B. Knapp, all of City Island, Bronx.

Silver Springs, N. Y.—The Spring Brook Co-operative Butter and Cheese Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$8,000 by J. M. Purcell, W. F. Sullivan and others.

Dubuque, Ia.—Fischer & Company have incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to operate a general fuel, ice and storage business, to cut and manufacture ice. F. J. E. Fischer and A. L. Mathais are the incorporators.

New York, N. Y.—The Cork Insulation Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to deal in the products of cork for insulation purposes. J. Mundet, J. Fitzpatrick and M. L. Fashena are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Atlanta, Ga.—Schoen Brothers will install a 12-ton refrigerating machine.

Atlanta, Ga.—A 7-ton refrigerating plant will be installed by H. L. Schlesinger.

Jacksonville, Fla.—G. A. Jeffries contemplates installing a refrigerating plant.

Herber, Ark.—A 10-ton ice plant will be established by the W. B. Baker Lumber Company.

Pittston, Pa.—Lawler Brothers have purchased the Consumers' Ice Company of this place.

Mesquite, Tex.—The establishment of an ice plant here is proposed by B. H. Reid of Fort Worth.

Richmond, Va.—The Virginia Brewing Company will erect a cold-storage plant, two stories high.

McGhee, Ark.—The Desha Light, Water and Manufacturing Company will erect a 30-ton ice plant.



Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Independent Ice Company has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Taylor, Tex.—H. Williams is interested in the organization of a company to establish a creamery plant here.

Searcy, Ark.—The Searcy Cotton Oil Company is adding a 30-ton ice plant and enlarging its refrigerating plant.

Marshfield, Ore.—The Coos Bay Ice and Cold Storage Company's plant has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$17,000.

Miami, Fla.—The Miami Ice and Cold Storage Company has awarded contract for installation of a 40-ton ice-making plant.

Seaford, Del.—A number of Delaware capitalists are interested in organizing a stock company to establish an ice plant here.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The installation of refrigerating and ice machinery is contemplated by the Florida Fish and Produce Company.

Norfolk, Va.—The plant and properties of the Norfolk Cold Storage and Ice Company will be sold at public auction on April 20.

Anahua, Tex.—The new ice plant at this place is completed and will be ready for operation as soon as the machinery is installed.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Little Rock Ice Company will make improvements to its plant, to include a new compression cylinder and 16-ton freezing system.

Summerville, S. C.—The recently incorporated Summerville Ice, Light and Power Company has purchased the plant of the Crystal Ice Company and will improve it.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Union Ice Company has announced that it has purchased the Allegheny, Etna, Consumers and Standard Ice Companies. The capital stock of the Union Ice Company was recently increased to \$1,200,000.

Elizabeth, N. J.—At the annual meeting of the Elizabeth Ice Company the following directors were re-elected to serve for one year: John W. Whelan, John Kean, John K. English, William M. Oliver and Charles H. K. Halsey. Hobart Sayre was elected to take the place of Frederick D. Franklin.

RECEIVER FOR PACKING PLANT.

A receiver was appointed by the Kansas City courts last week for the American Dressed Beef and Provision Company and the Interstate Ice and Cold Storage Company. The applications for the receiverships were made by men said to represent 17 per cent. of the stock of both companies. The stockholders have disagreed over the management of the plant since a fire, Dec. 19, that caused a loss of \$200,000 in the beef plant. The machinery was destroyed and the plant has not been in operation. The stockholders who filed the application for the receiverships allege that there has been delay in collecting the insurance and reopening the plant.



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OF QUALITY

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HUDSON, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ARLINGTON, MASS.

AWLS SHAVERS
SCALES
REFRIGERATOR BLOCKS
COAL AND ICE
HANDLING MACHINERY

The assets of the beef plant, with the insurance due, are given as \$450,000, and the obligations as \$180,000. The liabilities of the ice plant are \$40,000 and the assets \$400,000.

The controlling interest in both concerns is owned by John Ruddy, of Chicago, and his two nephews—John J. Ruddy and Thomas Ruddy, of Kansas City.

William Moore, attorney for the management of the plant, said that he believed the receivership proceedings were ill-advised. The delay in the collection of the insurance for fire losses and in restoring the plant to its working capacity, he said, had caused dissatisfaction among some of the stockholders. No difficulty, he said, should be experienced in adjusting the affairs of the company.

HOW FOOD EXPORTS HAVE FALLEN.

Exports of foodstuffs from the United States will amount to but about 330 million dollars in value in the fiscal year 1910, against more than 450 million in 1906, practically 500 million in 1900, and over 550 million in 1898, the high-record year for the exportation of foodstuffs.

In this term "foodstuffs" are included wheat, corn and other breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, live cattle, fish, fruits, rice and vegetables. In all these articles while prices are higher than in earlier years, the quantity and in most cases the value of the exports are less in 1910 than in certain earlier years, and in many cases less than half that of a like period in former years.

This estimate of the exports of the fiscal year 1910 is based upon the figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, for the nine months ending with March. It shows the number of the cattle exported in that period as about 127,000, indicating that the number exported in the full fiscal year will be about 175,000, against 593,000 in the fiscal year 1904, while the value of the cattle exports in 1910 will be but approximately 16 million dollars, against 42¼ million in 1904. The average export value per head of the cattle exported thus far

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

in 1910 is \$90, against an average value of \$62 per head in 1895, and \$74 per head in 1903.

The quantity of fresh beef exported in 1910 will probably amount to about 75 million pounds, against 350 million in 1901, the high record year, and the value but about 8 million dollars, against over 30 million in 1901. The bacon exports of 1910 will, judging from the figures thus far received, aggregate less

than 180 million pounds, valued at approximately 20 million dollars, against 650 million pounds, valued at 46 million dollars in 1898, and of lard about 400 million pounds, valued at approximately 45 million dollars, against 742 million pounds in 1906, valued at 60 million dollars. The average value per pound of bacon exported in the fiscal year 1910, for which figures are available, is about 12c. per pound, against an annual average per pound

"C-Q-D"

In the wireless telegraphy code "C-Q-D" is the signal of distress. In packinghouse and cold storage construction it's the signal that the insulation is distressing the plant manager and the chief engineer.

"Give us more cold air," yells the manager. "Can't do it," says the engineer, "I'm pumpin' her hard now, but your insulation's no good. If I gave you 10 tons more refrigeration it would leak right out. Your insulation won't hold it."

If "STAR" corkboard had been used there would have been no need of the "C-Q-D" distress signal.

Ask for prices and booklet.

UNITED CORK COMPANIES

HOBOKEN, N. J.

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B. B. ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

The use of Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia will increase the earning power of your plant. For its absolute freedom from the light oils, impurities and moisture will not permit a contribution to any accumulation of foreign gases in the system.

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Our new book is a gold mine of information to everyone who is interested in refrigerating and ice-making plants. Send for it today.

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LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co., Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheters Warehouse Co., Pillsbury Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

YORK

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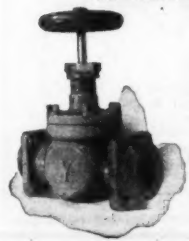
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of 7½c. in 1897, and of lard in 1910, 12c. per pound, against 5.1c. per pound in 1897.

Thus the number of cattle exported in the fiscal year 1910 will be but about one-third of the number exported in 1904, the quantity of fresh beef but about one-fourth that of 1901, and one-third that of 1898, the quantity of lard about one-half of 1906, while the quantity of wheat exported will be about one-third that of 1902, and the quantity of corn less than one-fifth that of 1900.

The total value of all live animals exported in 1910 will aggregate approximately 20 million dollars, against 52 million in 1901; the value of breadstuffs in 1910, about 140 million dollars, against 334 million in 1898; the value of meat and dairy products about 140 million dollars against 211 million in 1906.

MIDWEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, April 13.—The bull movement that swept provision prices to the highest level of the last two decades has culminated, as we predicted in our last letter, in a riot of liquidation. This, aided by hammering of the May lard by the Chicago packers, and some short selling, has caused a sharp and severe break, with the bears in full control tonight and the pessimists predicting no bottom for the market. Hog prices have broken, but there is still a big margin of loss in turning out product. Stocks are not increasing, although the cash trade is quiet, as always on a declining market. The American cottonseed oil people still claim that May

lard will sell at 15c. and cottonseed oil has not broken. Any fresh buying will cause a sharp advance, and a further break will make some reaction a certainty. However, if the liquidation continues, the market will and can easily break another cent, and continued heavy hog receipts will be an incentive to the bears. The greatest trouble of both bulls and bears just now is the apathy of the outside speculator.

NAME CHAIR FOR MICHAEL CUDAHY.

A distinguished honor has been conferred on Mr. Michael Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Company, by the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. As a mark of gratitude to Mr. Cudahy, who has contributed liberally to the university, there has been created the "Michael Cudahy Chair of Mathematics."

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OMAHA—Armour & Co., South Omaha.
PHILADELPHIA—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Armour & Co.
SALT LAKE CITY—Armour & Co.
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ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.
ST. PAUL—Armour & Co.
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or piece and hogs by the cwt.

Liquidation Continues—New Low Records—

Hogs Lower With Futures—Packing Increasing—Cash Demand Quiet.

The past week has witnessed a radical change in the provision market. Prices have declined rapidly, the decline being over \$2.00 a barrel in pork and the market is down now about \$4.00 from the extreme price for the season. The lard market has also been very weak and has declined about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a pound during the week and is down about $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound from the high level of the season.

The hog market has also been weak and prices have declined readily, influenced very largely by the weakness in product more than by any special improvement in the volume of the movement. The receipts of hogs have been small compared with last year and yet there has been a radical change of sentiment regarding the situation. This change has been undoubtedly due to the break in the speculative markets, and this has brought about a feeling that the entire situation must be viewed from another standpoint.

The receipts of hogs last week at the six leading points of the west were 83,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. There was a sharp decline in the price of hogs at the west and this decline has been further increased this week. There has also been an easing in the price of other live stock.

As the prices for the futures have declined

there has been a great deal of selling on stop orders and this style of liquidation has unsettled the entire market. The decline in the market seemed to be in part the result of an overbought speculative situation and this was in part the reason for the decline when the level of the market ran into stop orders.

The decline in price has been so radical that there has been some disposition to take a more conservative view of the situation and to look for a change in the market particularly if the movement of live hogs does not show a material increase within a short time. The actual receipts of hogs are still so deficient and the packing is so much less than last year that there is not likely to be any marked improvement in the stocks of product although demand is naturally influenced by the decline in prices and as buyers see the future market weakening they are very likely to hold off in the spot market.

Dealers in spot stuff have been complaining for some time that there is a very disappointing demand for cash product and that it is difficult to force sales. The market has been naturally affected by the improvement in the weather conditions and in the crop prospects. The crop prospects have certainly made a decided change for the better and the season is now so far advanced that there is not likely to be any period of cold weather which would seriously injure the crop prospects.

The season has been an extraordinary one for the crops all over the country. The conditions have permitted the seeding of oats under extremely favorable conditions and the preparations of a large area for corn and

rapid advancement of planting in the southern sections. The weather has also been favorable for pasturage and the probabilities that live stock will be in the fields and require less grain feeding is undoubtedly a factor in the market.

The necessity of great quantities of low priced feed stuffs is a factor which is of prime importance. With the early season and the favorable season for rough forage the amount of grain needed will be correspondingly reduced and the cost of raising stock also correspondingly reduced.

The reports of the Department of Agriculture issued on Monday regarding the condition of farm animals and the losses from disease during the past year was construed as a bearish factor in the situation. In view of the statement issued early in the year that the total supply of hogs in the country was about 12 per cent. less than last year a report of about the same loss in breeding sows was expected. The government report showed, however, that the number of breeding sows was only 7.8 per cent. less than last year and there had not been as great a decrease in these as in hogs for market. With this condition the possibilities of a more rapid increase in the number for fattening later in the season was considered good.

The weather conditions have been extremely favorable this spring for the young live stock and the losses on account of severe weather ordinarily seen are believed to have been comparatively light. The fact that the condition of hogs in the country was 1 point better than last year and 1.3 better than a 10-year average shows the effect of the more

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favorable weather conditions particularly during the last few weeks.

Until the actual supply of live hogs coming on the market is materially increased the trade seems disposed to look upon the decline as to a certain extent a speculative movement. Nevertheless, the disposition which has been to sell the market down is the result of technical conditions on the one hand and also in part due to greater confidence in the probability of a good supply of feeding stuffs and the probability of reduced cost in the production of live stock and belief that the favorable weather conditions will be a material factor in the situation later.

BEEF.—The market is dull and a little easier with other meats. Quotations are normal. Family, \$19.50@20.00; mess, \$16.00@17.00; extra India mess, \$29.50@30.00.

PORK.—The market is lower with the west but the demand is slow at the decline. Stocks are very light and the offerings are small. Mess is quoted at \$25.50@25.75; clear, \$26.00@28.50, and family, \$27.25@27.75.

LARD.—The market has weakened with futures. Offerings are small but with very good demand prices have receded readily. City steam lard, \$13.25; Western, \$13.45; and Middle West \$13.35@13.40; Continent, \$14.00; South American, \$15.00; Brazil kegs, \$16.00; compound, 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2 c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 13, 1910, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 7,500 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 5,620 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 13,364 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 95,486 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 736 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 39,658 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 880,484 lbs.; Manchester, Eng., 5,085 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 62,803 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 433 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 16,271 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 26,992 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 8,875 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 2,560 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 43,000 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 8,587 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 5,297 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,148 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,443 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,376 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 1,439 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 5,147 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 154,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,671 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,862 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,533 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 314,383 lbs.; London, Eng., 1,409 lbs.; Lisbon, Spain, 866 lbs.; Monrovia, Africa, 2,010 lbs.; Manchester, Eng., 9,111 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 12,210 lbs.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 1,072 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 6,116 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,199 lbs.; Southampton, Eng., 11,088 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,657 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 484 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,833 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 5,000 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 2,000 lbs.; Bristol, Eng., 91-

977 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 12,292 lbs.; Buenos Ayres, A. R., 4,835 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 96,388 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 6,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 13,416 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 67,200 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 6,908 lbs.; Cayenne, F. Guiana, 1,823 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 13,472 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 303,793 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 2,800 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,312 lbs.; Hamburg, Ger., 220,154 lbs.; Havre, France, 8,774 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 150,120 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 7,300 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,790 lbs.; Lisbon, Spain, 4,321 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 17,805 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 494,747 lbs.; Manchester, Eng., 474,716 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 211,217 lbs.; Nipe, Cuba, 48,326 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 32,371 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 3,732 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 101,644 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 17,883 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,533 lbs.; Savannah, Colombia, 13,170 lbs.; Southampton, Eng., 2,800 lbs.; Stettin, Ger., 43,973 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 10,000 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 4,567 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 890 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,553 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 11,550 lbs.

PORK.—Bremen, Ger., 100 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 113 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 100 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 20 1/2 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 18 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 103 bbls.; Lisbon, Spain, 30 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 150 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 196 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 99 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 11 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 52 pgs.; Marseilles, France, 37 bx.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 9, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.	Pork.	Tas.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil	Cheese.	Hams.				
Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	
Laurentic, Liverpool			97	1548	78	230	165	4548
Campania, Liverpool			1070	896	38		360	1925
*Minnehaha, London	1300		381					3670
Tintoretto, Manchester			16				469	3023
Bristol City, Bristol			10					2325
*Caledonia, Glasgow	85		716		160		264	150
Pretoria, Hamburg	200				135		475	550
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	9254	60			60			
Kroonland, Antwerp				90	35	156		
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen					20	100		
Caroline, Havre	5460							
Germania, Marseilles	500							
Neckar, Mediterranean		25						
Duca d'Abruzzi, Mediterranean								25
Lombardia, Mediterranean								2
Martha Washington, Mediter'ean		50						
Total	15214	1720	1167	3657	526	486	1733	16223
Last week	26900	2999	913	4918	671	708	2894	19486
Same time in 1909	10409	2920	601	7694	1060	995	939	35919

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 9, 1910, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLs.			
Week	Week	From	
April 9,	April 10,	Nov. 1,	
1910.	1909.	1909.	
		to date.	
United Kingdom	35	929	14,017
Continent	375	169	5,285
So. & Cen. Am.	479	271	8,936
West Indies	405	1,191	20,966
Br. No. Am. Col.		10	5,880
Other countries	6	30	200
Total	1,300	2,591	55,304

MEATS, LBS.			
Week	Week	From	
April 9,	April 10,	Nov. 1,	
1910.	1909.	1909.	
		to date.	
United Kingdom	3,638,000	6,808,185	136,358,000
Continent	100,975	480,312	5,640,475
So. & Cen. Am.	75,225	59,300	3,291,375
West Indies	154,900	136,900	4,581,625
Br. No. Am. Col.			71,890
Other countries	10,400	800	190,700
Total	3,979,500	7,485,497	150,134,065

LARD, LBS.			
Week	Week	From	
April 9,	April 10,	Nov. 1,	
1910.	1909.	1909.	
		to date.	
United Kingdom	2,643,473	5,054,865	102,068,391
Continent	689,200	3,732,918	57,399,667
So. & Cen. Am.	139,600	328,400	6,977,600
West Indies	755,500	997,325	15,277,450
Br. No. Am. Col.	2,445	3,097	343,778
Other countries	39,300	47,500	612,950
Total	4,269,518	10,074,105	182,679,836

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,085	2,020,600	2,314,050
Boston		711,900	667,418
Philadelphia		113,000	332,000
Baltimore			291,050
New Orleans	215	29,000	85,000
Galveston		36,000	182,000
Portland		128,000	12,000
St. Johns		941,000	356,000
Total week	1,300	3,979,500	4,269,518
Previous week	3,460	4,998,325	4,726,867
Two weeks ago	2,890	4,195,475	10,500,660
Cor. week last y'r	2,591	7,485,497	10,074,105

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	11,080,800	14,876,600	3,815,800
Meats, lbs.	150,134,065	236,731,651	86,597,586
Lard, lbs.	182,679,836	302,311,481	119,631,645

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	15@24c.
Oil Cake	7/6	8c.	@ 9c.
Bacon	15/	15/	15@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	15@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@ 48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	15@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@ 48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@24c.
Pork, per barrel	13/	15/	15@24c.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The position in the tallow market has not changed during the past week. The market has been very firm and prices have been held at the previous range of quotations. Very little tallow has been offering and it has been difficult to buy unless at high prices. The production still continues very light, so that the offerings are readily taken wherever any tallow is to be obtained. The supplies of city tallow are light, and it has been difficult to buy city goods. The offerings from the country are also small, and desirable qualities have sold readily at top quotations. The supply of edible tallow is very light and the market is firm.

The London auction sale showed a firm market on the other side with a good trade. The offerings were 1,350 sacks, of which 1,170 were sold, with the average maintained at 36s. 9d., against 36s. 9d. last week. The strength of the foreign market is possibly due in part to the strength here and to the small supplies of tallow being offered.

The position of all oils and fats continues to be a strong factor in the situation, both here and abroad. The fat market in Europe is firm, and prices on foreign oils are about the highest they ever have been at any time.

The domestic production of tallow has been light recently, due in part to the material falling off in the Western receipts of cattle. The receipts last week at the six leading points were only 83,000, against 119,000 the previous week, and 116,000 last year. With the receipts somewhat lighter, there was a slight increase in the average price of cattle at the West, but the pronounced weakness in other live stocks, particularly hogs, had a good deal of effect in preventing any improvement in cattle prices commensurate with the small movement.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. in hhd.; country, as to quality, $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. tcs.; specials, 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

STEARINE.—The trade in oleo stearine has been very quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. There has been but little interest shown and only an occasional transaction has been reported. Prices have been maintained at the previous level, both here and at the West, but there has apparently been no disposition to pay anything in excess of the previous quotations. The demand from compound makers has been of moderate proportions. The situation in the compound

market is somewhat mixed. With the advance in cottonseed oil there has been a disposition to ask higher prices, but against that has been the sharp decline in lard, which has tended to restrict the buying of the compound.

The strength of the tallow market makes a high primary cost for stearine. The demand for oleo oil has also been affected by the decline in lard, and buying has been very quiet from the other side. The situation is somewhat mixed at the moment, and manufacturers are apparently disposed to wait for more satisfactory conditions.

The market showed some weakness the middle of the week, with sales reported at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is firmer on the good European demand for all edible oils or for oil that can be refined for edible purposes. This situation is a factor in all imported oil. Quotations in New York: City or Ceylon, spot, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do., shipments, 10c.; Cochin, spot, $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shipments, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—The market is very firm on the strength of the foreign markets and the very light offerings from primary markets. Prices in New York are for prime red spot, $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do., to arrive, $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Lagos, spot, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do., to arrive, $7\frac{3}{8}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; palm kernels, for shipment, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN OIL.—The market is firmer on the strength of other oils and the good demand. Prices are quoted at $\$7.10$ to $\$7.25$.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quite quiet and about steady; supplies are still light. For 20 cold test, 95 to 97c.; 30 do., 85 to 86c.; 40 do., water white, 80c.; prime, 70c.; low grade off yellow, 65c.

LARD OIL.—The market is very quiet. Prices are about normal. Prices are quoted at $\$1.20$ to $\$1.25$.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been very quiet this week. There has been a rather slow foreign market, influenced by the break in lard. Rotterdam quoted 80 florins; New York quotes $14\frac{1}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. for extra; medium, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

LARD STEARINE.—The market is quiet, with prices quoted slightly lower. Prices are quoted at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The foreign markets are firm and supplies are well held. Spot is quoted at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. and to arrive, $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. for English made.

GREASE.—The market is dull and about steady. Demand is quiet and without feature. Quotations in New York: Yellow, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., nominal; house, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B" and "A" white, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 c., nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is quiet, but prices have been a little firmer, with rather moderate offerings. Quotations: Yellow, 7 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c., and white at $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 13, 1910.

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 90 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 53 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 68,491 lbs., $62\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 84 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 55 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 16,279 lbs., 19 bbls.; Jacmel, Haiti, 11 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., $115\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., 14 tcs.; Lisbon, Spain, 166 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 324,048 lbs., 255 tcs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 21 tcs., 7 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 33 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, $190\frac{1}{2}$ bbls., 5 tcs.; Southampton, Eng., 445,930 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 35 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 35 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 85 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 145 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 325 tcs.; Liverpool, Eng., 95 tcs.; Manchester, Eng., 300 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 15 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,021 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 14,750 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,640 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 12,850 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,140 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 2,600 lbs.; Jacmel, Haiti, 3,800 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 34,000 lbs.; Lisbon, Spain, 3,140 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 5,568 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,810 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10,550 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 5,200 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 3,800 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 3,050 lbs.

TALLOW.—Barbados, W. I., 1,869 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 4,638 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 5,994 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 51 bbls.; Hamburg, Ger., 50 bbls.; Liverpool, Eng., 45 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Adelaide, Australia, 300 pa.; Antwerp, Belgium, 710 cs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 230 cs.; Barbados, W. I., 42 cs.; Colon, Panama, 54 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 247 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 14 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 228 pa.; Liverpool, Eng., 1,612 pgs.; Manchester, Eng., 675 pa.; Marseilles, France, 26 cs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 575 cs.; Nipe, Cuba, 202 pgs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 42 pa.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterne & Son Co.)

Chicago, Ill., April 13.—The ammoniate market is dull, with almost nothing doing on account of exhausted stocks. There are a few small lots of immediate blood held at $\$3.17\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$3.20$, and high-grade tankage at $\$3.00$ and 10 , both basis Chicago. Buyers manifest no interest whatever, and in the absence of any large business the quotations given must be considered nominal. (Complete quotations on page 37.)

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Columbia, S. C., April 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, 52c. for prompt and 53c. for May delivery. There is very little Carolina crude remaining unsold.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., April 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, 53c.; market unsettled. Meal, dull at \$28 f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$10 Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., April 14.—Cottonseed oil market higher; prime crude, 53½@53¾c. Prime eight per cent. meal, dull at \$28.25 @28.50. Hulls, firm at \$10@10.25 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., April 14.—Crude cottonseed oil, firm at 52c. for Texas, 53c. for Valley; stocks nominal; demand for edible grades of refined active, off grades light. Meal dull at \$33 long ton, shipside. Cake, \$29.50 sacked, long ton, shipside. Hulls barely steady at \$10 loose, \$12 sacked; stocks light.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Texas, April 14.—Prime crude cottonseed oil selling at \$6.93. Choice loose cake, \$29, f. o. b. Galveston.

CABLE MARKETS**Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Hamburg, April 14.—Market is very firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 79 marks; choice butter oil, 83¾ marks; choice summer white, 82½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam, April 14.—Market is strong. Quotations: Choice summer white, 48¼ florins; prime summer yellow, 45¾ florins; choice butter oil, 48½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, April 14.—Market is nominal. Quotations: Off oil, 92¼ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Marseilles, April 14.—Market is strong. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 95¾ francs; prime winter yellow, 98 francs.

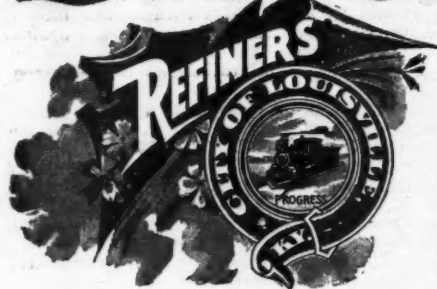
Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Liverpool, April 14.—Market is steady. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 38¼ shillings.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)
New York, April 14.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 to \$1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
PRIDE SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL

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IN UNITED STATES

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, April 14.—Trading was again on a heavy scale during the past week. Considering the amount of oil that was liquidated it is rather surprising how readily same was taken care of. It appears that a few of the refiners, on account of not being able to secure crude at anywhere near a reasonable figure, resorted to the New York market to cover their requirements. As stated above, the crude situation is rather a strong one. Based on bids made during the week of \$7.06 for prompt and \$7.20 for May crude, or some 40 to 50 points above the refined parity, would lead one to believe that holdings were mighty small or sellers' ideas as to what their oil is worth very much distorted.

Various estimates were made lately as to the amount of crude being held in independent hands. One estimate as low as 40,000 bbls. was made. Should this estimate be anywhere near correct and stock of refined oil as low as same would lead us to believe, and oil continue to disappear into consuming channels at the same rate as it has up to the present, it will be rather a serious proposition as to where supplies will be secured before new crop oil comes on the market.

per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, at 4¼c. per lb.; talc, 1¾ to 1½c. per lb.; silex, \$18 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50 to \$8.00 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50, and in barrels, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½ to 4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88/92 per cent. at 5½@5¼c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil, in casks, 15/1800 lbs., at 7½@7¼c. per lb.; prime red palm oil, in casks, 15/1800 lbs., at 7¼@7½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, in barrels, 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9½ to 9¼c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75 to 85c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 80c. to \$1.00 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾@7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9½ to 9¼c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 10¼ to 10½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7¼ to 7.80c. per lb.; corn oil, 7.15 to 7.25c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7½ to 7¼c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 7½ to 7¾c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 8¼ to 8½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 8 to 8¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 18 to 18½c. per lb.; house grease, 7½ to 7¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 7 to 7¼c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 7¼ to 7¾c. per lb.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Excited—New High Levels Reached
—Future Trading Active—Crude Strong
—Market Ignores the Break in Lard—
All Oils Firm.

The situation in the cottonseed oil market the past week has been a very interesting one, particularly the pronounced strength of the market in face of the further pronounced break in the lard and provision markets. For weeks the early part of the year the market ignored the strength in lard and showed heaviness; now it is ignoring the weakness in lard and showing strength. This condition, it is claimed by close observers in the market, is due to the fact that during the long period of heaviness the early part of the year, there was an enormous distribution of compound lard on account of the strength in Western lard. Stocks were reduced as a result of this distribution to comparatively small proportions.

Another factor which has been of a great deal of importance in the fat situation has been a general strength in crude oil and the advance in crude oil prices. Some time ago a refining interest stepped in and bought up a large quantity of crude which took up practically all of the available offerings and left the market in a very good position, while there was no pressure of crude supplies at the South. This action seemed to be the one which started the bull movement in the market, and operators generally were

disturbed by the show of strength and the developing scarcity of supplies at the South.

The improvement in the crop condition at the South was followed by some reaction in values, but there appeared to be enough general demand for oil to make a very ready response in the market to any buying. On the recent advance, while there has been a large trade and evidence of active buying, there has also been a great deal of profit taking, which has served to check the upward movement of values.

In regard to the demand for oil, the statement recently issued, showing the production of oleomargarine in the Chicago district, is of great interest. This report showed that the production during the past six months reached the enormous total of 55,612,000 lbs. Such enormous production of oleomargarine has naturally taken a very largely increased amount of cottonseed oil while every one knows that the production of compound lard has been enormous.

The exports of oleomargarine increased somewhat this year, but the total shipments are small, amounting for nine months to only 2,397,000 lbs. On the other hand there has been a very pronounced falling off in the exports of oleo oil and neutral lard, which have been only 90,406,000 lbs. for nine months, against 129,552,000 lbs. last year, and 160,577,000 lbs. two years ago. These figures, with the falling off in the exports of lard for nine months of 115,000,000 lbs., show very conclusively the conditions which have prevailed in this country. On the other

hand there has been an enormous import of foreign oils, and but for such enormous imports the situation would have been a very much more serious one than it has been.

The position of the new crop of cotton is developing very steadily. The weather conditions, which but a short time ago were a very bullish feature in Texas, have become so favorable there, owing to the generous breaking of the drought and the seasonable temperatures, that the crop is now reported in a most promising situation. The report by a local trade paper showed probabilities of an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the area, which will bring the area in that great State up to about 10,240,000 acres. There have been generous rains everywhere west of the Mississippi, and this week there have been rains through the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where the conditions have been developing recently somewhat unsatisfactorily, owing to the absence of rainfall. As a whole now, the South has no complaint to make regarding the amount of moisture, while the conditions have been of a most satisfactory character for the advancement of field work and early planting.

The market Thursday was quite active, and prices declined, with a good deal of selling on the weakness in lard and cotton. Crude oil was strong, and bleaching oil was reported as high at 58c.

Closing prices:

Saturday, April 9, 1910.—Spot, \$7.78@7.81; April, \$7.77@7.80; May, \$7.80@7.81; July, \$7.87@7.89; September, \$7.93@7.94; October,

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

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INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

\$7.45@7.46; November, \$7.00@7.05; December, \$6.71@6.70; January, \$6.60@6.70; good off, \$7.65@7.85; off, \$7.65@7.83; winter, \$8.00@8.40; summer, \$7.92@8.25.

Sales were: May, 3,500, \$7.80@7.81; July, 800, \$7.88@7.88; September, 300, \$7.92@7.94; October, 600, \$7.46@7.46; November, 200, \$7.01@7.01. Futures closed 1 advance to 2 decline. Total sales, 5,400. Prime Crude S. E., 52c. bid gallon.

Monday, April 11.—Spot, \$7.71@7.80; April, \$7.73@7.77; May, \$7.77@7.78; July, \$7.84@7.85; September, \$7.80@7.90; October, \$7.33@7.34; November, \$6.90@6.92; December, \$6.62@6.64; January, \$6.50@6.65; good off, \$7.65@7.80; off, \$7.63@7.78; winter, \$7.85@8.49; summer, \$7.90@8.49.

Sales were: May, 3,000, \$7.75@7.78; July, 4,700, \$7.82@7.85; September, 400, \$7.86@7.90; October, 1,100, \$7.33@7.44; November, 1,000, \$6.92@6.98; December, 200, 6.65@6.66. Futures closed 3 to 12 decline. Total sales, 10,400. Prime Crude S. E., 52c. bid gallon.

Thursday, April 12.—Spot, \$7.70@7.80; April, \$7.70@7.73; May, \$7.73@7.74; July, \$7.79@7.80; September, \$7.84@7.86; October, \$7.35@7.36; November, \$6.84@6.87; December, \$6.60@6.65; January, \$6.58@6.67; good off, \$7.62@7.70; off, \$7.68@7.80; winter, \$8.01@8.49; summer, \$7.86@8.27.

Sales were: May, 4,300, \$7.69@7.75; July, 9,300, \$7.75@7.80; September, 1,500, \$7.79@7.85; October, 4,100, \$7.28@7.34; November, 1,500, \$6.76@6.84. Futures closed 2 advance to 6 decline. Total sales, 20,700. Prime Crude S. E., 52c. bid gallon.

Wednesday, April 13.—Spot, \$7.79@7.85; April, \$7.76@7.79; May, \$7.79@7.80; July, \$7.87@7.88; September, \$7.93@7.95; October, \$7.43@7.44; November, \$6.96@6.99; December, \$6.69@6.70; January, \$6.60@6.62; good off, \$7.63@7.78; off, \$7.72@7.80; winter, \$7.90@8.49; summer, \$7.91@8.50.

Sales were: April, 100, \$7.78@7.78; May, 2,000, \$7.78@7.81; July, 10,500, \$7.83@7.92; September, 4,800, \$7.92@7.99; October, 5,800, \$7.41@7.45; November, 100, \$6.94@6.94; December, 200, \$6.69@6.69. Futures closed 2 to 12 advance. Total sales, 23,500. Prime Crude S. E., 52½@53c. gallon.

Thursday, April 14.—Spot, \$7.74@7.82; April, \$7.74@7.80; May, \$7.77@7.78; July, \$7.79@7.80; September, \$7.84@7.85; October, \$7.35@7.36; November, \$6.85@6.87; December, \$6.60@6.62; January, \$6.50@6.60; good off, \$7.50@7.82; off, \$7.50@7.80; winter, \$7.90@8.75; summer, \$7.85@8.35.

Sales were: May, 1,300, \$7.74@7.77; July, 6,900, \$7.78@7.81; September, 5,500, \$7.83@7.88; October, 600, \$7.35@7.36; November, 200, \$6.85@6.86; December, 100, 6.60. Futures closed 2 to 9 decline. Total sales, 14,600. Prime Crude 53@54c. per gallon.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to April 13, 1910, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-10.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	50
Aarhus, Norway	—	12	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	125
Acajutla, Salvador	—	82	62
Adelaide, Australia	—	54	—
Alexandria, Egypt	24	1,087	2,076
Algiers, Egypt	—	748	5,526
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	102	282
Amapola, Honduras	—	91	32
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	50
Ancona, Italy	—	735	3,080
Antigua, West Indies	—	133	51
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,350	2,425
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	—	10
Auckland, New Zealand	—	230	138
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	7	—
Azuu, W. I.	—	14	102
Bahia, Brazil	—	38	—
Barbados, W. I.	45	706	745
Bari, Italy	—	—	150
Beirut, Syria	—	226	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	10	351
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	53	45
Bergen, Norway	—	124	—
Biscaglia, Italy	100	540	525
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	—	—	5
Bombay, India	—	7	—
Bordeaux, France	—	50	2,411
Braila, Roumania	60	490	506
Bremen, Germany	—	—	405
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	—	60
Brisbane, Australia	—	—	10
Bristol, England	—	—	75
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	48	8,409	6,935
Bukharest, Roumania	—	—	125
Calbarien, Cuba	—	33	6
Cairo, Egypt	—	246	437
Callao, Peru	—	354	13
Calcutta, India	—	5	236
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,513	1,072
Cardenas, Cuba	—	8	6
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	35
Cartagena, Colombia	4	4	7
Carupano, Venezuela	—	4	26
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	410	254
Christiania, Norway	100	2,864	1,181
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	105
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	125	395
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	58	103
Colon, Panama	72	1,645	864
Constantinople, Turkey	50	6,816	25,240
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	3,885	1,084
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	29	31
Cork, Ireland	—	300	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	10	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	33	14
Dantzig, Germany	—	430	300
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	625	1,623
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	—	600	163
Demerara, Br. Guiana	26	1,554	1,643
Dominica, W. I.	—	160	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	410	275
Dublin, Ireland	200	4,574	2,050
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	25
Dunkirk, France	—	600	190
E. London, Cape Colony	—	—	184
Fiume, Austria	—	—	225
Genoa, Italy	—	3,317	5,981
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	160	12,074	37,407
Gibraltar, Cuba	—	—	7
Gibraltar, Spain	—	150	260
Glasgow, Scotland	310	2,450	3,010
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,100	450
Grenada, W. Indies	—	—	11
Guadeloupe, W. I.	372	2,520	1,907
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	127
Halifax, N. S.	—	—	24
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,555	10,557
Hango, Russia	—	—	20
Havana, Cuba	34	2,402	1,310
Havre, France	—	3,975	9,832
Helsingfors, Finland	—	10	20
Hull, England	—	900	195
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	7
Jacmel, Haiti	—	3	—
Jamaica, W. I.	—	125	—
Kavala, Turkey	—	—	200
Kingston, W. I.	70	2,296	2,202
Kobe, Japan	—	—	25
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	50
Kustendji, Roumania	—	2,150	5,899
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	12	211
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	5
Laghuon, Italy	—	4,163	14,745
Liverpool, England	150	6,774	5,496
London, England	—	8,484	6,068
Macoris, San Domingo	—	111	405
Malmo, Sweden	—	250	150
Malta, Island of	50	1,523	2,200
Manaos, Brazil	—	6	—
Manchester, England	—	2,230	1,420
Manzanillo, Cuba	82	234	51
Maracalbo, Venezuela	4	39	182
Marseilles, France	—	6,240	35,911
Martinique, W. Indies	—	2,752	2,225
Matanzas, W. I.	—	147	41
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	24
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	11	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	70	235
Messina, Sicily	—	—	30
Monrovia, Liberia	—	—	14

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Montego Bay, W. Indies	23	—
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	368	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	681 4,135	3,506
Naples, Italy	2,984	5,463
Newcastle, England	—	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	35	72
Oran, Algeria	453	1,901
Palermo, Sicily	—	805
Panama, Panama	—	49
Panderna, Asia	28	118
Para, Brazil	448	58
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	12	—
Patras, Greece	—	200
Pernambuco, Brazil	212	953
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	249
Port au Prince, W. I.	14 55	53
Port Barrios, C. A.	8 91	138
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	35 72
Port Limon, Costa Rica	73	124
Port Maria, Jamaica	6 353	258
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	8
Port of Spain, W. I.	12	66
Port Said, Egypt	6 6	20
Prevesa, Turkey	146	460
Progreso, Mexico	—	25
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	153	128
Punta Arenas, C. R.	1,211	945
Ravenna, Italy	32	—
Rio Janiero, Brazil	1,100	4,349
Rosario, A. R.	29 3,053	3,402
Rotterdam, Holland	43	122
St. Johns, N. F.	335 29,370	28,415
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	26
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	302
St. Martin, W. I.	—	237
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	77
Selonica, Turkey	35	32
Samana, San Dom.	1,121	4,872
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	156
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	52 165
San Jose, C. R.	494	546
Santiago, Cuba	—	17
Santos, Brazil	544	407
Savannah, Colombia	241	109
Sfax, Tunisia	8 17	47
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	41
Smyrna, Turkey	—	868
Sousa, Tunisia	—	946
Southampton, England	—	450
Stavanger, Norway	850	649
Stettin, Germany	10	—
Stockholm, Sweden	159	2,500
Surinam, D. Guiana	377	50
Sydney, Australia	21	8
Syracuse, Sicily	145	18
Tampico, Mexico	—	25
Tonsberg, Norway	250	59
Trieste, Austria	200 449	10,811
Trinidad, Island of	—	257
Trondhjem, Norway	—	247
Tunis, Algeria	—	50
Valparaiso, Chile	94 3,023	2,105
Varna, Bulgaria	—	2,227
Venice, Italy	85	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	7,809	50,834
Wellington, N. Z.	4 340	626
Yokohama, Japan	20 81	109
Total	—	18

Rotterdam, Holland	20,657	75,569
Santiago, Cuba	—	50
Stavanger, Norway	535	180
Trieste, Austria	—	6,570
Venice, Italy	600	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	589
Total	650	39,501 208,493

From Norfolk.		
Glasgow, Scotland	375	1,275
Hamburg, Germany	—	575
Liverpool, England	1,100	875
London, England	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	300	3,900 2,825
Total	300	5,375 5,950

From All Other Ports.		
Antwerp, Belgium	50	—

Canada	18,008	17,630
Hamburg, Germany	173	—
Liverpool, England	15	20
Mexico (including overland)	136 44,631	85,585
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,825
Total	136	62,879 106,089

Recapitulation.		
From New York	3,300	174,800 344,298
From New Orleans	650	39,501 208,493
From Galveston	—	6,938 32,752
From Baltimore	—	4,010 1,590
From Philadelphia	—	104 968
From Savannah	—	33,598 47,917
From Newport News	—	5,500 10,950
From Norfolk	300	5,375 5,950
From all other ports	136	62,879 106,089
Total	4,386	332,415 759,007

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN THE NETHERLANDS Great Field for Profitable Trade in Oil Cake and Meal

By Julien L. Brode, Special Agent U. S. Bureau of Manufactures.

While the Dutch are the largest importers in the world of cottonseed oil, about 150,000 barrels being annually brought in, they are not very partial to American cottonseed meal and cake.

The land on the whole is too moist to produce much else than grass, and therefore dairying is the main occupation of the farmers. According to the last census there were in Holland about 3,620,000 head of livestock, nearly one-half cattle. The dairy ration is composed largely of oil meal or oil cake and grass or hay. The heavy feeding of oil meal or cake is done during the time the cows are stall fed, which is from Nov. 1 to about April 1. The remainder of the time the cattle subsist almost entirely on the abundant pasturage.

The following shows the importation of oil cake and meal into Holland for the year 1909: Linseed cake and meal, 239,643 tons; rape seed cake and meal, 3,881 tons; peanut cake and meal, 1,704 tons; cottonseed cake and meal, 27,343 tons; other oil cake and meal, 11,137 tons; total, 283,708 tons.

These figures indicate that this market is an extensive one for oil cakes and meal. The country offers, however, a field in which much work could be profitably done to in-

crease the sale of cottonseed meal and cake. Of the 27,343 tons of cottonseed product imported only about 3,000 tons are retained in Holland. The rest is exported to Germany. Several reasons are mentioned why cottonseed meal and cake are unpopular; one is that it contains too much lint, which is said to cause bad effects; another is that it comes on the market too late—after the canals are frozen; and, finally, that it has not been properly exploited among the farmers.

Instruction in Use of Cottonseed Meal Needed.

It would appear that the main drawback has been the lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer as to how to feed cottonseed meal, because this season the canals have not frozen over at all, and the lint is harmless, as has been demonstrated repeatedly in America. Most of the meal which is used is Texas meal, which runs 55 per cent. protein and fat. The linseed meal, to which the farmers are accustomed, tests only about 41 per cent. protein and fat. Consequently, when a similar quantity of cottonseed meal was fed, it was but natural that the overfeeding should give unfavorable results. This is reported to be the real cause of the pres-

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	350	8,506
Belfast, Ireland	483	795
Bordeaux, France	25	175
Bremen, Germany	205	6,150
Christiania, Norway	350 6,215	1,600
Colon, Panama	21	219
Copenhagen, Denmark	550	4,010
Dublin, Ireland	—	65
Genoa, Italy	25	500
Glasgow, Scotland	300 1,285	2,879
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	600
Hamburg, Germany	3,356	38,271
Havana, Cuba	267	1,982
Havre, France	502	3,967
Liverpool, England	630	12,937
London, England	2,745	13,776
Manchester, England	100	4,690
Marseilles, France	250	24,106
Naples, Italy	100	400
Odessa, Russia	—	50

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

ent prejudice in Holland against cottonseed meal. Some farmers claim it killed their cows, and those who found a little lint in the meal attributed the bad results to the lint.

The farmers are so well organized, and their local societies are so closely interwoven, that a complaint against a food stuff is widely disseminated, and a general prejudice is soon established. However, such close organization is also favorable to a campaign which has for its purpose the overcoming of such prejudices, because the individual farmer is easily reached. Each province contains many local societies of farmers organized for the purpose of co-operative buying and selling. These different societies are banded together and form one provincial society. In turn, all of the provincial societies form the national society, called the Royal Dutch Agricultural Society, with headquarters in Hague.

In the provinces there are agricultural experiment stations, where milk testing and feed testing are carried on. The chief of these are at Wageningen, Groningen, Hoorn, Maastricht and Goes. In each province there is also an adviser to whom the farmers can go for information. The adviser is supposed to keep farmers posted as to the up-to-date methods. Agricultural fairs are also held during the year by farmers in the various provinces. During the summer of 1913 there will be held at The Hague an international agricultural exposition (National en Internationale Landbouwentoonstelling). This will be a large affair, and will be attended by the farmers and dairymen from Holland, Belgium and also by many from Germany.

How to Popularize Cottonseed Products.

As an outline for a plan of campaign to those exporters who desire to bring their special brands of cottonseed meal before the Dutch farmers, the writer suggests that advertising matter in Dutch be sent to the directors of the experiment stations, to the farmers' advisers, and to the secretaries of the provincial farmers' associations. The latter in the meeting of their societies can lay the matter before the members. This should be followed up by advertising in the farm papers, and by having exhibits at the various provincial fairs during the coming two years. The Royal Dutch Agricultural Society of The Hague can be addressed for more details concerning these small fairs.

By the time the large fair at Hague in 1913 occurs, the interest of farmers in cottonseed meal and cake should have been thoroughly aroused, and at this national exposition a large exhibit of cottonseed products should be held. The cost of having small exhibitions at the provincial fairs will be nominal. Sufficient space can be bought for about \$20, and a man can be engaged through the exporter's agent or through the consulates at \$2 per day. The small fairs last only about a week.

Were cottonseed meal and cake an unworthy product it would be useless to exploit it thus, but as the farmers of Holland are groping in the dark as regards the feed problem and paying more for inferior products, they should be shown the light. It is only by education through pamphlets, newspapers, exhibits, etc., that the Dutch cattle feeder can be made to realize that what the stomach of the animal needs is not a given bulk of either corn, barley, linseed meal, or cottonseed meal, but a certain proportion of carbohydrates, protein and fat, and that he should seek these materials in the most digestible form and at the lowest cost from the feed stuffs at his command, whether they be in grain, rape meal, linseed meal, sunflower seed meal, cottonseed meal, or what not.

The price of each feed stuff varies in accordance with its own natural laws of supply and demand, and if he figures his ration intelligently, he will not limit himself to one or two feed stuffs and thereby probably suffer financially when these happen to be high in value. Cottonseed meal has nothing to suffer by having its ingredients closely scru-

tinized. On the other hand, in nine seasons out of ten, the farmer will find that he can not afford to seek protein for his stock from other sources.

Importance of Balanced Rations.

Not only ought the stock feeder be able to recognize those materials in a feed stuff which make it valuable, but likewise he should know how to feed a balanced ration. He should compound it in such a manner that it will contain the proper proportion of protein and carbohydrates so as to secure in his animals the best results at the least cost. If those Dutch farmers who used too much cottonseed meal fed a ration in which the protein stood in relation to the carbohydrates as one to three, when the proper ratio should have been one to six, it is no wonder bad results were obtained, both as regards milk and finances.

Protein is the most expensive part of any feeding material, and when fed in too large a quantity it is an important loss, as the animal can not assimilate more than it needs. Cottonseed meal contains about the highest percentage of digestible protein of all vegetable feed stuffs, and most of the seasons its price is below that of many of the other oil meals; yet these are bought in some countries in preference to cottonseed meal, simply because of ignorance as to the merits of the latter and the manner of feeding it.

The writer will have a booklet published in Dutch sent out to the secretaries of the various provincial united associations of farmers, to each of the advisers in the different provinces, and to the directors of the different experiment stations throughout the Netherlands. This booklet will give the analysis of the chief feed stuffs, and the percentage of digestibility of the ingredients of each, and will explain how the balanced ration may be compounded. There will also be tables showing the proportion the protein should bear to the carbohydrates in the rations for different animals. For instance, a cow giving 27½ pounds of milk should be fed a ration in which the ratio is narrower than a cow giving 16½ pounds of milk. In the former case the protein should stand to the carbohydrates as 1 to 4½, whereas in the latter this ratio should be 1 to 6. Again, an ox at rest in a stall should receive a wider ratio than an ox at work, and so on. It will also be explained how cottonseed meal can successfully be fed to horses, pigs and poultry. Furthermore, attention will also be drawn to the greater value of the manure from cattle fed a cottonseed meal ration, the manure being very rich in nitrogen, the most expensive element in fertilizers.

Inasmuch as this booklet will be general in character, it is advisable that printed matter advertising specific brands of cottonseed meal and cake and giving the names of importing agents at domestic ports from whom the product can be purchased, should be sent by American exporters where it will reach Dutch farmers.

Although there is already a large demand in the Netherlands for linseed meal, its sale is being pushed vigorously. Men are employed to visit the farmers and explain personally to them the various methods of feeding it. The writer thinks a soft cake would be the best form in which to introduce the cottonseed product. One mill in Holland is now engaged in the pressing of oil meals into such soft cakes. In this form the product commands a sufficient premium to pay the profit of so treating the meal.

Owing to the fact of such close alliance among the farmers, and to their having made such large claims in case any feed stuff was not just up to contract quality, the dealers have been forced to organize into an association for mutual protection. Recently both associations, that of the dealers and that of the farmers, jointly drew up rules to govern their trading with each other and outlined the manner and basis of settling claims.

[This report of Mr. Brode was accompanied by lists of the provincial advisers in agricultural matters, of the leading agricultural papers of Holland, of the dates and places

of agricultural fairs to be held in the various provinces in 1910, a list of the secretaries of the various provincial co-operative societies of farmers, and also a copy of the joint rules of the farmers' associations and the association of dealers in feed stuffs. All of these are on file and may be consulted in the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C.]

WHY MEAT PRICES ARE HIGH.

(Concluded from page 16.)

cerning the injustice of the federal tax on oleomargarine. After declaring that a rank injustice had been done the livestock industry by placing hides on the free list while leather was protected by the tariff schedules, Judge Cowan said:

"There is also a prohibitory tax on colored oleomargarine which reduces the value of the Western steer from 75 cents to \$1 per head. The injustice of it is manifest, and it was made prohibitory for the very purpose of satisfying the organizations of dairymen in the United States. There was a false profession that it was intended thereby to prevent fraud in selling oleomargarine for butter, but it is patent to any honest and at the same time intelligent man that the law can prohibit such fraud without destroying a business, in a similar manner adopted in the various pure-food laws of the States and of the federal government.

"The prohibitory tax is without a parallel in class legislation. It is an outrage on public decency to exclude a wholesome article of food from being made attractive in appearance for household use in precisely the same way that the dairyman colors his butter for the same purpose. The law was passed to exclude oleomargarine from trade, and has resulted undoubtedly in eliminating competition between oleomargarine and butter, and thus has enabled the dairymen of the country to levy tribute upon the public at the expense of the cattle producer.

"The sentiment which ought not to exist in American politics finds its expression in favor of this unjust law and in favor of placing hides on the free list, for the professed reason, expressed openly by some, that placing hides on the free list and retaining prohibitory taxes on oleomargarine will punish the packers. Our principles of government should forbid enactment of legislation for the purpose of inflicting an injury on legitimate business. Every time such legislation is enacted it strikes at the producer.

"In this case the lower prices than should be received under a protective tariff system, if applied to hides and the lower price for oleomargarine today, in effect results in adding from \$2 to \$2.50 per head of cattle to the cost of meat to the consumer. That law today enters into the cost of production, as every cattle producer in America knows. Whenever a law is enacted to cheapen articles produced in this country below the profitable basis it drives out the production and turns those so engaged to other lines of business.

"Manufacturers have argued to the farmer for a quarter of a century that a high protective tariff will give a good home market. We now have that market for almost the first time, and with it the boycott on meat. I believe in high prices on everything if necessary to enable the producer to make a fair profit. Remember the cry in 1896, that the country was cursed and ruined by cheap farm products; so it was. Today it prospers because the farmer and stock raiser can buy an automobile, a suit of clothes or a safety razor, and keep your factories going.

"If the people of the United States are dissatisfied with the price they pay the butcher for bacon and hams because the farmer gets too much, the way is open for anyone who has the money to buy a farm and raise hogs and put up bacon and hams; and so it is to raise cattle. They will do neither unless they see a profit in it. This is the key to unlock the high cost of living secret, so far as the meat and bread end of it is concerned."

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—While there is an inquiry for April salting the tanners are apparently unwilling to buy hides ahead and pay the advanced prices asked by the packers. February and March native and branded steers are offered at late values with Januarys held relatively higher. It is said that the packers are more anxious to clean up back salting than to sell ahead and for this reason the higher prices asked to sell in advance of takeoff are being firmly adhered to. The activity in leather at well sustained rates is also keeping the packers' views very strong. Trading keeps generally quiet. Native steers of February and March takeoff are offered at 15c., with late sales at this figure and a premium asked for Januarys alone. One packer offers January-February and March combined at 15c. Texas steers are being ranged at 16½@17c. for heavies but the outside figure is only talked for all April heavy. No fresh trading is reported. March salting alone last sold on the basis of 16c. but the packers' asking rates are higher now. Butt brands and Colorados of February-March takeoff are offered at 14½c. with even higher for Januarys alone but the last quotation for March was 14c. Tanners are evidently not supporting the packers in their higher ideas but the latter feel strong due to activity in sole leather. Branded cows are unchanged with no fresh trading. April salting from Ft. Worth are reported firmly held at 14c. and the strength of packers' views for this variety is illustrated by the late report of 13½c., bids being declined by one packer for a big line of winter stock from a Texas point. Winter Northern points continue to be offered at 13½c. and unsold. Native cows are offered at 14c. for February-March heavies and 13½c. for lights, with Januarys held at a premium and no sales reported. Last trading in heavies was at 14c. for January, February and March. April hides are held at relatively firmer figures up to 13½c. being talked for lights. Native bulls continue strong and in good inquiry following the late sale and as previously noted packers have declined 13½c. bids for April-May takeoff ahead to June 1. Branded bulls are being used by some of the "tanning packers" from Southern points. 11@12c. is the quoted range as to lots, etc. Later wire.—February-March Native steers are offered at 15c. while some Januarys alone are held at 15½c. Northern point light average branded cows are held at 13½c. alone and January and February Ft. Worth alone at 14c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Current receipts in some cases are going out on sales made last week. Hide dealers in the West and Northwest are asking 12@12½c. for November-December 25-pound and up cows, but at grubby points in the West and Southwest are well sold out of long-haired hides. Some November alone are being held up as high as 12½c. Best Michigan and Indiana 25-pound and up cows are held at 12@12½c. f. o. b., but late receipt Southwesterns are offered at 11c. flat f. o. b. Missouri River, running mostly seconds. There has not been much trading reported this week, but what sales are made are effected at last week's prices. Buffs at Chicago continue at 12c., with December, January and February sold at 12c. Heavy cows rule on a parity with buff's with no sales. Extremes range at 11½c. for some lots up to 12½c. and all November sold at 13c., as previously noted. Seasonable stock is said to be in quiet demand the call being mostly for fall. Heavy steers are quoted nominal at 12½@13c. for late receipts and better lots up to 13½c. Heavy bulls range from 11@12c., grubby late receipts having recently

moved at the inside price while better lots range up to 12c. The undertone is firmer with an improved demand. Branded hides of poor collections for sole leather are reported dull. Regular country collections, 10@10½c. flat and Western butchers and packers, 11@12c. flat as to lots. Later Wire.—Country extremes back salting choice stock selling freely at further advances. Car of November-December sold 13½c.; car November, 13½c.; car October-November, 13½c., and a car of September-October, 14c. These were all on special selections adapted for patent leather.

DRY HIDES.—Hold firm at 21c. for short trim sole leather weights with some parties asking 21½c. Upper leather stock 22@22½c. and kippy lots up to 23c. Long trim 1c. less.

HORSE HIDES.—Mixed lot of countries and cities range \$3.85@3.90. Cities, \$4.

CALFSKINS.—Both calf and kip holds firm. Dealers ask up to 18c. for best Chicago cities, with last trading at 17½@17¾c. Some Chicago city skins are sold on a weight selections regardless of veals while packer skins are sold that way but both kinds are more desirable as receipts run a large proportion veals now. The new high asking price of 18c. for Chicago cities of best quality is for stock all ahead. Light calf are reported in small supply and range all the way from \$1.07½@1.17½ for ordinary countries up to straight Chicago cities with packers asking \$1.20. Deacons are 20c. apiece less. Late receipt plump selection country kips held 11½@12c. with inferior lots bringing less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Trading in packer stock is now confined to shearlings as wool pelts that were on hand are reported cleaned up and the small receipts sell at unchanged rates. Two cars of packer shearlings brought 65c. One sale was recently claimed at 67½c. and some packers talk high, asking as much as 75c. Packers claim there is a good inquiry with stocks well sold up to date. Country pelts are given little attention and are in accumulation. Good average quality is ranged at \$1.30@1.40 with poor stuff selling down to \$1. Fair quality is listed at \$1.15@1.20. Country shearlings are nominal at 35@40c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—It develops that of the recent arrival of Orinocos 1,000 were sold prior to receipt at 24½c. although last sales on spot of these were 24c. The importers are generally asking higher prices holding Bogotas on the basis of 23c. for mountains. The largest tanners are not disposed to bid over former selling rates which were 22½c. Some of the River Plate shippers are talking stronger, one house holding Buenos Ayres up to as high as 23c. while one quarter does not quote under 22½c. Boston reports a more active market is anticipated in River Plate stock.

WET SALTED HIDES.—An active and strong market continues at the River Plate. 4,000 Sansinena frigorificos sold at the auction yesterday, one cable giving 16½c. with commissions added and another 17c. There were also 2,000 Sansinena cows sold which are reported at 14½c. while one cable gave 14½c. The advance on the steers was ¼@½c. while the cows as was expected, advanced sharply, increasing about ¼c. in price.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The remaining packer with holdings of native and branded steers who also slaughters at a New Jersey point is not reported to have sold as yet and has about 5 cars of natives and about 4 cars of butt brands and Colorados, running back to April 1. Later.—There is a rumor current that a local packer sold late March and entire month of April butt brands and Colorados ahead to June 1 at better than 14c., but this transaction is unconfirmed as yet.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.

—The offerings of nearby hides continue light and trading is quiet. Dealers generally entertain strong views. One car of New York State cows that date back in salting is offered at 11½c. flat. Some holders will not sell under 11½c. flat and a range for straight car lots is from 11½@11¾c. flat. Some brokers report a lack of offerings of Ohio hides with best shippers asking up to as high as 12½c. selected for choice buff's. Middle West and Pennsylvania buff's are held at 12½c. selected with no trading noted. Calfskins are firm and unchanged. Some of the large tanners claim that the expected increased receipts will tend to hold the market from advancing. New York cities are held at \$1.50, \$2.05 and \$2.40 respectively for the three weights up to 12 lbs. Outside cities are held at \$1.40, \$1.90 and \$2.15 and good countries, \$1.30, \$1.80 and \$2.05. Ordinary countries are quotable 5c. apiece less.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—Most of the offerings coming forward from Europe of calfskins are high on all varieties. Some cables received show asking prices of 46c. for Norwegian dry, running 28-30 pounds to the dozen, with heads and partly long shanks and Finland, 22-24 pounds also held at 46c. both summer dry skins for June-July shipment, c. i. f. New York. There are some 2½ pound Norwegians on spot here however, of last summer season cure that are being offered at 42c.

Boston.

Western hides firm but quiet. Ohio buff's range at 12¼@12½c. and extremes 13@13½c. Southern range at 10¼@11c., but are quiet. Best Northern lots, 10¾@11c.

WILL NEVER HAVE CHEAP MEATS.

David Rankin, one of the biggest farmers in America, and who cultivates 24,000 acres of rich Missouri land and 6,000 acres across the border in Iowa, and who considers it a poor year when he does not harvest a million bushels of corn, says beef and pork never will be cheap again. "I don't see how the packers can make much on meat," said he. "The price is so high the people can't afford to eat much of it, and the volume of business has shrunk. The producers' profits have not been reasonable for three years. The law of supply and demand alone is responsible for high prices of meat. There is an actual shortage of hogs. Again, there is no cheap land left on which to raise cattle, and those who do raise cattle risk and often stand big losses."

DON'T SELL YOUR PIG SKIN STRIPS

before consulting us on the market

J. A. MIDDLETON & CO.

Tanners' Agents. 217 LaSalle St., Chicago

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money, with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletin

Chicago Section

Good morning, have you seen the comet?

Hides! hides! What's the matter with hides?

Good heavy hogs are the rule in the receipts.

Looks like one Joseph C. will have to be thrown out bodily.

The time is drawing near when every office kid's grandmother dies at least twice a week.

Report sayeth there is a lobster famine in England, but no scarcity of sissidges, however.

Crop experts are still experting, with varying "hunches," as ever and always, and will to the end, amen!

"If you cannot be popular be notorious," seems to be an idea that is getting along nicely in many walks in life.

Getting close to the time "Ham and" will be the leading number on the restaurant waiter's list of discordant yelps.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago, for the week ending Saturday, April 9, averaged 10.01 cents per pound.

It is a mistake to call China's proposed army the biggest in the world; "the most numerous" would be nearer the mark.

The Democrats have now a working majority in the city council, but they haven't yet decided on whom they will try it first.

Ice does not seem to be on the free list by any means, in spite of one of the biggest crops in years having been harvested this winter.

It is reported the Cleveland police force has a bad attack of spring fever. In this connection it's spring all the year round in Chicago!

Chicago is the biggest packing center in the world, the biggest butterine manufacturing center, and ere long will be the biggest city in the world.

One of the reasons why some men turn out shining lights is that the old man posed as a horrible warning, instead of a warranted, fast-color good example.

Kansas City has raised, among other things of late, a million-dollar fund for river traffic. That amount would just about float—the packers' indictments, huh?

GEORGE M. BRILL. HORACE C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
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1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
THE PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

T. R. has not thus far touched upon his favorite theme, "the baby crop." Why? Surely, he ain't getting out of the notion—of discussing his pet argument.

Big in all things, T. R. gets his free advertising by the mile. Lots of poor dubs sweep off a space on the floor and have a fit when they get an inch notice.

"Jimson is a good fellow, ain't he?" said old Bluster to Crabtree. "Couldn't say," said Crab, "he never appealed to me." "What the — would be the use, anyhow?" retorted Bluster.

There is no question but that extravagance, together with a marked shortage of material required to keep the human machine going, is responsible to some degree for the prevailing high prices.

George Sayer, of Wolf, Sayer & Heller, picked up some pretty high-priced bologna meat, even worked up hot, when he paid \$10,000 for a bull named Prince Imperial at the Stanton shorthorn sale.

The "daughter that don't go near the water" will have to parade the beach with her shin-bones covered, according to Chief Steward's orders, as also will the male pinhead who is stuck on his shape.

Many people are under the impression that the packers do an immense business in poultry, eggs and butter, while as a matter of fact what they do compared with the total is worse than insignificant.

New Jersey Assemblymen one night and morning last week gave a tin-horn representation of the First Ward Annual Democratic Ball. They loosen up now and again, evidently, "over on the Jersey side."

Oscar Mayer had a birthday the other day. Did you hear it? Hear what? Why, the noise over on the North Side that night! Jim and Bob and all the rest of the gang were over there, and—oh, my, such a headache!

James A. Patten, when asked about cotton by a rabid, roughneck reporter the other day, said: "I don't know anything about cotton, at least that is what they tell me in New York." Oh, no! he wasn't sore at all!

Packers who were entirely out of the hog market last week included Boyd, Lunham & Co., Boore & Co. and Roberts & Oake. Armour & Company could kill in one day of ten hours all the hogs they bought during the week.

"Giddap, Beef Trust!" said the old darkey to his frayed-looking mule. "Whatcher call him Beef Trust fer," asked a bystander. "'Cause he can take more abuse and pay less attention to it than any animal that ever wuz," said Rastus. Giddap!

It is taking the combined efforts of drought, the chinch bug, Hessian fly, wild and tame bulls, bullish crop reports from Russia, Argentine and Oak Park and other reliable (?) prophets, to keep that May option in wheat from sagging. This is not an expert opinion.

Frank T. Simmons, in an address before the Student Commercial Club of the University of Chicago, among other things, said: "No man in the compass of his life can make a million dollars honestly in buying goods and selling them at a profit." How does he know?

The government, all kinds of associations and individuals have taken a whirl at discussing the high cost of living. The great majority don't know much about, and care less for, the "dis" part of it, but are steadily doing the other part religiously and vehemently.

Peter called Moses over the other day, and took him to the edge of the farm, and pointing down at our mud-ball, said: "Say, Mose! See all the hades they are raising down there? And all because you broke the corners off'n two or three of the Commandment slabs, which gives 'em a good technical defence and a technicality is all they need!"

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Direct Mill Representatives

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware Cooperage Cordage
Packing House Supplies

GENERAL OFFICES

RAILWAY EXCHANGE
CHICAGO

STOCKS CARRIED AT BOTH POINTS

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

Are You Still Using Old Fashioned Methods?

THROW THEM OUT, SIR!

NEW METHODS MEAN NEW LIFE AND MORE BUSINESS

Place your new slicing machine near the center of your store and make the counter attractive with glass or tile furnishings.

Buy your Dried Beef in the whole piece and do your slicing as you sell.

You can then give your patrons full weight 16 oz.—all meat and they will be better pleased with the quality because the Dried Beef is freshly sliced.

Supreme Dried Beef in bulk is prepared especially for the slicing machine—smoked a rich flavor—air dried—not too hard.

Send us a sample order. We will ship from 50 lbs. up.

Prices quoted on request

MORRIS & COMPANY
CHICAGO

The ZAREMBA Patent Evaporator!

Why is it the Limit?

Listen to what our customers say:

"It is an ideal pan."

"We have congratulated ourselves frequently on our decision to buy your evaporator."

"We find the Zarembo Round-Body Pan superior to the old style square pans."

ZAREMBA COMPANY, 1042 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N.Y.

"HOGS IS HOGS"

The situation is fully discussed in our MID-WEEK PROVISION LETTER. .. Send for it.

L. J. SCHWABACHER

& CO.

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CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 4.....	10,333	783	16,385
Tuesday, April 5.....	2,488	6,850	10,163
Wednesday, April 6.....	10,382	2,221	16,552
Thursday, April 7.....	3,928	2,527	13,105
Friday, April 8.....	1,039	829	10,176
Saturday, April 9.....	142	122	3,785
Total last week.....	28,312	13,332	70,166
Previous week.....	45,492	12,728	71,108
Cor. week 1909.....	40,296	11,822	115,884
Cor. week 1908.....	44,606	13,707	115,132

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 4.....	4,153	30	4,866
Tuesday, April 5.....	1,357	320	2,694
Wednesday, April 6.....	5,157	70	3,597
Thursday, April 7.....	2,825	100	5,086
Friday, April 8.....	1,502	44	4,287
Saturday, April 9.....	147	...	2,160
Total last week.....	15,141	564	22,990
Previous week.....	18,777	211	15,079
Cor. week 1909.....	17,283	239	46,067
Cor. week 1908.....	25,708	481	42,182

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 9, 1910.....	754,384	1,620,564	830,774
Same period, 1909.....	767,441	2,396,068	930,266

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 9, 1910.....	279,000
Week previous.....	282,000
Year ago.....	398,000
Two years ago.....	409,000
Year to April 9, 1910.....	5,749,000
Same period, 1909.....	7,987,000
Same period, 1908.....	9,664,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 9, 1910.....	83,000	25,300	107,200
Week ago.....	119,900	221,200	125,600
Year ago.....	115,500	306,600	157,200
Two years ago.....	109,200	299,700	128,100

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 9, 1910:	
Armour & Co.....	12,700
Swift & Co.....	10,200
S. & S. Co.....	6,100
Morris & Co.....	3,900
Anglo-American.....	3,700
Boyd & Lunham.....	4,000
Hammond.....	4,100
Western P. Co.....	7,300
Others.....	7,300

Totals.....	52,000
Previous week.....	55,300
Same week, 1909.....	75,400
Same week, 1908.....	76,800
Year to April 9, 1910.....	1,255,700
Same period, 1909.....	1,742,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week April 9, 1910.....	\$7.50	\$10.57	\$7.55
Last week.....	7.40	10.88	7.55
Year ago.....	6.10	7.20	5.60
Two years ago.....	6.45	6.05	6.00
Three years ago.....	5.60	6.65	5.55

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$7.50@8.45
Fair to good steers.....	7.55@7.50
Common to fair heaves.....	8.00@8.75
Common to fancy yearlings.....	6.75@8.00
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.75@6.65
Medium to good beef cows.....	4.00@4.75
Inferior killers.....	3.75@4.75
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@4.00
Inferior to good beef canners.....	2.50@3.00
Good to choice beef helpers.....	5.00@7.25
Butcher bulls.....	5.00@6.00
Bologna bulls.....	3.50@5.00
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25
Good to choice calves.....	7.50@8.25
Medium calves.....	6.50@7.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.25

Feeding stuffs.....	5.25@6.50
Stockers.....	4.50@6.00

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$10.40@10.50
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers.....	10.30@10.50
Common to good light mixed.....	10.30@10.50
Fair to good mixed.....	10.30@10.45
Fair to fancy light.....	10.40@10.60
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.....	10.05@10.25
*Stags.....	10.80@11.65
Heavy hogs.....	4.00@ 6.00
Light-weight hogs.....	5.00@ 7.25

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native wethers.....	\$7.00@8.25
Good to choice native ewes.....	5.00@7.50
Native lambs.....	8.00@9.75
Feeding ewes.....	5.00@6.50
Fed wethers.....	7.00@8.40
Fed lambs.....	8.25@9.80
Clipped lambs.....	8.00@9.50
Clipped Colorado lambs.....	8.25@9.50
Clipped wethers.....	7.00@8.15
Clipped yearlings.....	7.00@8.50
Colorado lambs.....	8.75@9.80
Clipped ewes.....	6.75@8.00
Feeding and shearing lambs.....	7.00@8.25
Native yearlings.....	8.00@8.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	\$24.10	\$24.17½	\$23.50	\$24.12½
July.....	24.07½	24.32½	24.05	24.27½
September.....	23.72½	23.97½	23.65	23.92½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	13.50	13.67½	13.47½	13.62½
July.....	13.12½	13.20	13.07½	13.17½
September.....	13.00	13.08	12.97½	13.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	13.30	13.22½	13.27½	13.27½
July.....	12.97½	13.02½	12.92½	13.00
September.....	12.87½	12.90	12.82½	12.90

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	23.90	23.90	22.80	22.97½
July.....	24.07½	24.15	22.90	23.15
September.....	23.85	23.85	22.85	22.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	13.55	13.55	13.10	13.25
July.....	13.07½	13.07½	12.67½	12.85
September.....	12.95	12.97½	12.90	12.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	13.12½	13.10	12.80	12.97½
July.....	12.87½	12.87½	12.57½	12.65
September.....	12.77½	12.77½	12.55	12.67½

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	22.75	22.95	22.05	22.95
July.....	23.00	23.15	22.92½	23.12½
September.....	22.60	22.97½	22.60	22.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	13.05	13.10	12.95	13.07
July.....	12.70	12.77½	12.65	12.72½
September.....	12.62½	12.65	12.52½	12.60
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.70	12.75	12.70	12.80
July.....	12.55	12.55	12.50	12.60
September.....	12.45	12.50	12.42½	12.52½

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	22.85	22.87½	22.35	22.40
July.....	23.05	23.05	22.50	22.60
September.....	22.80	22.80	22.40	22.42½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	13.07½	13.07½	12.72½	12.72½
July.....	12.65	12.67½	12.42½	12.45
September.....	12.57½	12.57½	12.35	12.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.77½	12.80	12.62½	12.65
July.....	12.57½	12.60	12.37½	12.40
September.....	12.47½	12.50	12.27½	12.32½

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	22.47	22.47	21.90	22.20
July.....	22.55	22.55	22.05	22.42
September.....	22.45	22.50	21.90	22.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	12.72	12.85	12.67	12.75
July.....	12.45	12.60	12.40	12.52
September.....	12.42	12.52	12.30	12.47
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.60	12.67	12.57	12.62
July.....	12.40	12.52	12.32	12.45
September.....	12.27	12.40	12.20	12.35

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1910.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May.....	22.00	22.12½	21.92½	21.97½
July.....	22.30	22.50	22.17½	22.20
September.....	22.27½	22.40	22.10	22.12½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	12.75	12.82½	12.72½	12.72½
July.....	12.52	12.60	12.47½	12.47½
September.....	12.47½	12.52½	12.40	12.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	12.57½	12.62½	12.52½	12.52½
July.....	12.42½	12.42½	12.37½	12.37½
September.....	12.32½	12.35	12.27½	12.27½

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	12½@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	14@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	12½@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10@12½
Beef Stew.....	10@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½@14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½@14
Corned Ribs.....	10@10
Corned Flanks.....	10@10
Round Roasts.....	10@10
Shoulder Steaks.....	12@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½@14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10@10
Rollad Roast.....	15@16

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18@20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15@16
Legs, fancy.....	20@22
Stew.....	12½@15
Shoulders.....	10@12
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	12@14
Chops, Frenched, each.....	15@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	18@18
Stew.....	10@12½
Shoulders.....	16@16
Hind Quarters.....	16@16
Fore Quarters.....	14@14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22@25

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	21@21
Pork Chops.....	20@22
Pork Shoulders.....	21@21
Pork Tenders.....	38@38
Pork Butts.....	21@21
Spare Ribs.....	15@15
Hocks.....	14@14
Pigs' Heads.....	10@10
Leaf Lard.....	17@17

Veal.

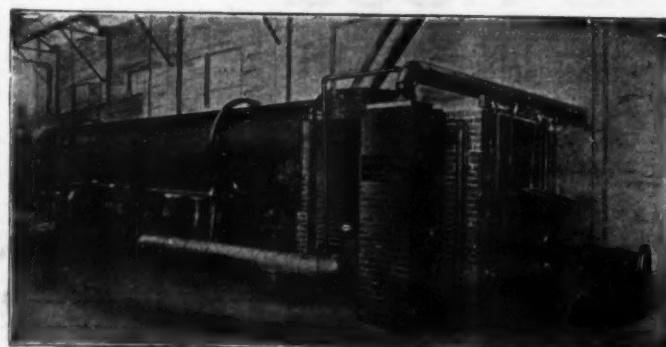
Hind Quarters.....	16@18
Fore Quarters.....	14@14
Legs.....	16@20
Breasts.....	10@12½
Shoulders.....	14@16
Cutlets.....	20@25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16@20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	4@5
Tallow.....	4@4
Bones, per cwt.....	11@11
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	16@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	6@6

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	12 @ 12 1/2
Native steers, medium	11 @ 11 1/2
Heifers, good	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cows	9 1/2 @ 11
Hind Quarters, choice	14 @ 14
Fore Quarters, choice	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chucks	8 @ 9
Steer Chucks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Boneless Chucks	8 @ 8 1/2
Medium Plates	7 @ 7
Steer Plates	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Rounds	9 @ 9 1/2
Steer Rounds	11 @ 11
Cow Loins	11 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy	19 @ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	18 @ 18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	18 @ 22
Strip Loins	9 @ 9 1/2
Sirloin Butts	10 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	9 @ 9
Rolls	11 @ 11
Rump Butts	8 @ 10 1/2
Trimnings	8 @ 7 1/2
Shank	5 @ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	14 @ 14
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Join Ends, steer, native	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	10 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	8 @ 8
Flank Steak	9 1/2 @ 12
Hind Shanks	4 @ 4

Beef Offal.	
Livers	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hearts	6 1/2 @ 7
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	25 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 8
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brains	7 @ 7 1/2
Kidneys, each	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	10 @ 10 1/2
Light Carcass	11 @ 11
Good Carcass	12 @ 12
Good Saddle	13 @ 13
Medium Racks	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Racks	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	7 1/2 @ 8
Sweetbreads	35 @ 35
Plucks	30 @ 40
Heads, each	18 @ 20

Lamba.	
Medium Caul	14 @ 14
Good Caul	16 @ 16
Round Dressed Lamb	17 @ 17
Saddles, Caul	17 @ 17
R. D. Lamb Racks	15 @ 15
Caul Lamb Racks	19 @ 19
R. D. Lamb Saddle	19 @ 19
Lamb Fries, per pair	6 @ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	5 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good Sheep	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Medium Saddle	16 @ 16
Good Saddle	17 @ 17
Medium Racks	13 @ 13
Good Racks	14 @ 14
Mutton Legs	16 @ 16
Mutton Loin	18 @ 18
Mutton Stew	10 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	13 1/2 @ 14
Pork Loin	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Leaf Lard	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Tenderloins	25 @ 25
Spare Ribs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Butts	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hocks	8 @ 8 1/2
Trimnings	12 @ 12
Tails	9 @ 9
Snouts	9 @ 9
Pigs' Feet	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	7 @ 7
Blade Bones	6 @ 6
Cheek Meat	8 @ 8
Hog Plucks, each	9 @ 9
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	14 @ 14
Pork Hearts, each	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	11 @ 11
Slop Bones	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	5 @ 5
Brains	7 @ 7 1/2
Backfat	14 @ 14
Hams	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Calas	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Bellies	17 @ 17
Shoulders	14 @ 14

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	9 @ 9
Bologna, large, 1 1/2 in. round and cloth	9 @ 9
Choice Bologna	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Viennas	11 @ 11

Frankfurters	11 @ 11
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	9 @ 9
Tongue	13 @ 13
White Tongue	13 @ 13
Minced Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Prepared Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Berliner Sausage	14 @ 14
Boneless Butts in casings	— @ —
Oxford Butts in casings	— @ —
Polish Sausage	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Garlic Sausage	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Smoked Sausage	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Farm Sausage	12 @ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 @ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	13 @ 13
Special Prepared Sausage	14 @ 14
Boneless Pigs' Feet	9 @ 9
Hams, Bologna	9 @ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	23 @ 23
German Salami, Medium Dry	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Italian Salami	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Holsteiner	15 @ 15
Mettwurst, New	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Farmer	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	5.50 @ 5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00 @ 5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.50 @ 4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.50 @ 5.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.00 @ 5.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00 @ 11.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00 @ 5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00 @ 32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	11.80 @ 11.80
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.15 @ 3.15
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	— @ —
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	12.30 @ 12.30
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	26.60 @ 26.60

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.25 @ 2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	8.50 @ 8.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60 @ 11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	18.00 @ 18.00
Plate Beef	17.00 @ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	14.00 @ 14.00
Extra Mess Beef	13.50 @ 13.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	14.00 @ 14.00
Mess Pork	27.50 @ 27.50
Clear Fat Backs	28.00 @ 28.00
Family Back Pork	30.00 @ 30.00
Bean Pork	23.50 @ 23.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Pure lard	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, compound	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	64 @ 64
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces	1/4 c. over tierces

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Pat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	14 @ 14
Regular Plates	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Short Clears	— @ —
Butts	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Bacon meats, 1c. more.	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Skinned Hams	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	13 @ 13
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 @ 13
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	23 @ 23
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 8 @ 10 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	22 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Outides	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Boiled Calas	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Cooked Moiled Shoulders	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Export Rounds	21 @ 21
Middles, per set	75 @ 75
Beef bungs, per piece	16 @ 16
Beef weasands	7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	35 @ 35
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	— @ —
Hog casings, as packed	28 @ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	58 @ 58
Hog middles, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	3 @ 3
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	25 @ 25
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.17 1/2 @ 3.20
Hoof meal, per unit	2.90 @ 2.92 1/2
Concentrated tankage	2.65 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 12%	3.00 @ 3.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	3.00 @ 3.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	3.00 @ 3.00 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.75 @ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	23.00 @ 23.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.50 @ 22.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	28.00 @ 28.00
Horns, black, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. aver., per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	27.00 @ 27.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	13.07 1/2 @ 13.07 1/2
Prime steam, loose	12.72 1/2 @ 12.72 1/2
Leaf	12.25 @ 12.25
Compound	10 @ 10 1/2
Neutral lard	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	18 @ 19
Oleo No. 2	13 @ 13 nom
Mutton	13 @ 13
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	90 @ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 65
No. 1 lard oil	62 @ 65
No. 2 lard oil	60 @ 60
Oleo oil, extra	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	13 @ 13
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	70 @ 72
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	65 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	10 @ 10 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	7 @ 7 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	8 1/2 @ 9
White, "B"	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bone	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
House	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Yellow	7 @ 7 1/2
Brown	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Glue Stock	6 1/2 @ 7
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	57 @ 58
P. S. Y., soap grade	50 1/2 @ 57
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	4 @ 4 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 1/2 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	90 @ 92 1/2
Lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.17 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5
Yellow, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.25 @ 22.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, ear lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, ear lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 2x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 13.

After last week's very meager receipts and sharp upturn in the cattle market, it was not surprising that we should get a heavy supply here Monday, and the steer trade on that day showed a decline of 15¢@25¢. per cwt. Tuesday's trade ruled steady and today's market is active and strong. The top of the market this week is \$8.65, which price was paid for prime 1,600-lb. beefs and a few 1,300 to 1,450-lbs. are selling from \$8.00 @8.45, with most of the good dressed beef and shipping steers from \$7.25@7.85, medium good killers \$6.65@7.25, and plain to fair light weights from \$6.10@6.50. Receipts of butcher-stuff quite moderate this week and our market shows an advance of 10¢@20¢. per cwt. on all grades excepting canners and cutters. They are still in rather poor demand but nevertheless bring all they are worth.

The hog market has topped and is about \$1.00 per cwt. under the high time. Curtailed consumption on account of the abnormally high prices, together with a big break in provisions have resulted in a 50¢@60¢. decline in the hog market since our last letter, bulk selling today \$10.05@10.15. After such a severe decline we may possibly get a little reaction, but rather feel that the trend of the trade is still downward.

The sheep and lamb trade shows a decided improvement during the past week, prices advancing 60¢@75¢. per cwt., and on account of the moderate supplies it will be pretty hard for the packers to force any big permanent break in this class of livestock for some little time. We quote: Clipped stock, good to prime wethers, \$8.00@8.40; fat ewes, \$7.50@8.00; poor to medium ewes, \$6.50@7.00; cull ewes, \$3.50@5.50; good to choice yearlings, \$8.25@8.75; fair to best lambs, \$9.00@9.50; poor to medium lambs, \$7.50@8.50; cull lambs, \$5.00@6.50; Colorado woolled lambs, \$9.65@10.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 12.

Another good run of cattle came in today, and following the liberal supply of 12,000 here yesterday, the 10,000 head that arrived today had to sell at a reduction of 5 to 15 cents. The loss of yesterday and today puts prices back to about the low time last week. Several droves of steers sold at \$8 today, and one lot brought \$8.25 yesterday, bulk of steers today at \$6.75 to \$7.75, cows at \$4 to \$6.50, heifers \$4.75 to \$7.25, bulls \$4 to \$5.75, calves a quarter lower than the worst time last week, at \$6 to \$7.50 for good to choice veals.

Packers continued their bear operations in the hog market today and took off another 10 to 20 cents slice, a reduction of the same size as that of yesterday. The run is 14,000 head, hogs weighing over 200 pounds at \$9.90 to \$10.15, and light weights at \$9.75 to \$10, pigs \$8.75 to \$9.25. The government report this week gives the condition of brood sows as 95 per cent., which is 1 per cent. better than a year ago, and also 1 per cent. better than the ten-year average. This report gives the total number of brood sows in the country as 8 per cent. less than last year at this time. On the other hand, average weight of hogs coming to market is 17 pounds heavier than a year ago, or 8 per cent., and volume of receipts is running closer to a year ago than for a number of weeks.

Sheep receipts today amount to 8,000 head, but include 3,500 goats, a good share of the latter going to the country as brushers, at \$3.25 to \$4. The number of killing animals is thereby reduced, and the market is 10 to 15 cents higher today, or only about 25 cents under the best time three weeks ago. Best

wooled lambs sold at \$9.90 today, and top on clipped lambs was \$8.95, yearlings worth up to \$9.25, wethers \$8.75, ewes \$8.25, fat goats \$4.25 to \$4.75, and Texas clipped grass muttons \$7.00 to \$7.25.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	2,728	13,296	4,723
Fowler	1,456	.....	1,382
S. & S.	3,223	4,950	2,020
Swift	3,238	9,853	3,985
Cudahy	2,451	5,703	2,840
Morris & Co....	3,084	4,925	2,111
Butchers	122	199	7
Total	16,302	38,926	17,068

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 13.

Cattle receipts for the first three days this week total up 9,007, which is a very small supply for this time of the year. The prices, however, have been good. Good native beef steers are quoted at \$6.70@8.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50@7.65; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@6.00; canners, \$2.60@3.35; bulls, \$3.50@8.25.

With a small supply of hogs for the first three days, the market has been on a decline from the start of the week. While the decline has been about 40¢. on top hogs, this market has been about 10¢. higher than Chicago and 20¢@30¢. higher than the other Western markets.

A pretty fair supply of sheep and lambs was received at these yards this week and the market has been about steady. Native mutton is quoted at \$7.50@8.00; lambs, \$8.00 @10.50; culls and bucks, \$4.50@6.00; stockers, \$4.00@7.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 12.

The opening days of this week have been bringing out more stock than trade was looking for and the market for cattle and hogs is working downward. In the cattle trade prices for steers are off 15 to 20 cents from the close of last week, and the trade is ruling very slow at the declines. In the line of she stocks all grades of heifers are somewhat lower, but the proportion of cows has not been so large and there is no quotable change in prices. Bulk of the steers now coming are selling between \$6.75 and \$7.50, but there is a fair contingent of beef steers below \$6.75 and a very few that sell from \$7.75 to around and over \$8.00; bulk of fat cows and heifers are selling in a range of \$4.50 to \$6.00, but with choice heifers as high as \$7.25. Veal calves are off a dollar.

Hogs have declined 45 to 50 cents in the last week and buyers appear to have the market on the toboggan. Trade today was down to a \$10 basis, and there is a feeling developing that the high time has been seen. Supplies are showing considerable increase this week compared with the previous week, but it is not believed this can continue long. However, the trade is looking for prices to settle to a lower level. The bulk of hogs here today sold at \$9.95 to \$10.15.

In the live mutton line the supplies are still coming largely from the Colorado feed

lots. There has been a lower turn in prices, but this will hardly last as there is but small supply in sight, when the few hundred loads still in feed lots have been marketed.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, April 12.

Cattle receipts fell off sharply last week and as a consequence there was a very general firming up of values all along the line. In fact, most grades of cattle were selling about as well toward the close of last week as they were at the best time this spring. This week, however, conditions have been reversed as supplies have been very liberal and prices have experienced a sharp decline, the loss for the two days amounting to 20¢@30¢. Common to best beefs are selling at a range of \$6.00@8.00, with the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs at \$7.00@7.75. Cows and heifers are going at a range of \$2.75@6.75 with fair to good butcher and beef grades mostly around \$5.00 @6.00.

Heavy receipts of hogs at all points have given buyers an opportunity to force a very substantial decline in prices and the market is fully half a dollar lower than a week ago. Quality continues very good and it looks as if supplies in the country were larger than most dealers were counting on. At any rate lots of good hogs are coming and the tone to the trade is weak. With 12,500 hogs here today there was a 15¢@25¢. decline in prices. Tops brought \$10.00 as against \$10.60 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$9.75@9.90 as against \$10.35@10.50 a week ago.

Sheep values took a sharp decline last week but recovered a good share of the break before the close and the tone to the market is still strong. Fat woolled lambs are quoted at \$9.00@10.10; yearlings, \$8.00@8.75; wethers, \$7.50@8.25, and ewes \$7.00@8.00.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 11, 1910.

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,399	—	4,135	5,684	8,393
Sixtieth street ...	1,966	42	5,904	2,000	—
Fortieth street ...	—	—	—	—	8,534
Lehigh Valley	3,225	—	390	7,274	—
Central Union	3,017	—	501	8,942	—
Weehawken	83	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	64	128	55	4,200
Totals	10,690	106	11,058	24,064	21,127
Totals last week..	9,927	108	7,904	26,096	22,730

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzachild & S., Minnehaha ..	150	—	1,000
Morris Beef Co., Adriatic	—	—	1,238
Morris Beef Co., Armenian	—	—	992
J. Shamburg & Son, Minnehaha ..	83	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Adriatic	—	—	1,125
Miscellaneous, Bermudian	14	35	—
Total exports	247	35	4,355
Total exports last week	4	25	3,372

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 11, 1910.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
New York	247	35	4,355
Boston	834	—	1,507
Portland	557	—	—
Exports to—			
London	632	—	4,870
Liverpool	435	—	992
Bristol	557	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	14	35	—
Totals to all ports	1,638	35	5,862
Totals to all ports last week....	1,982	25	4,726

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 15.—Market weaker. Western steam, \$13.75; city steam, \$13.25; refined Continent, \$14.00; South American, \$15.00; Brazil, kegs, \$16.00; compound, 10½¢ @ 10½¢.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, April 15.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 126s. 3d. Pork, prime, mess, 118s. 9d.; shoulders, 60s.; hams, short clear, 72s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 70s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 70s.; 35@40 lbs., 70s.; backs, 69s.; bellies, 69s. Tallow, 33s. Turpentine, 42s. 3d. Rosin, common, 10s. 9d. Lard, spot prime Western, 66s. 9d.; American refined in pails, 66s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 64s.; colored, 61s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 65½¢ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 37s. 9d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 32s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market opened irregular, with some realizing in pork on the good receipts of hogs and the continued poor demand. Argentine and Australian frozen meats are offered freely in New York.

(Closing Chicago quotations on page 36.)

Tallow.

The market was steady but quiet, at 7½¢ for city.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quoted down to 17c., with sales reported at that price.

Market closed steady at 4 decline to 5 advance. Spot, \$7.70@7.90; crude, \$7.20. Sales, 3,200 bbls. Closing quotations: April, \$7.70 @7.82; May, \$7.74@7.78; July, \$7.79@7.80; September, \$7.84@7.86; October, \$7.34@7.36; November, \$6.88@6.89; December, \$6.63@6.64; January, \$6.55@6.60.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened quiet, with pressure on new crop months due to favorable cotton weather and early heaviness in provisions.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 15.—Hog market 5c. higher than yesterday's average; packers holding off; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$9.95@10.05; light weights, \$9.75@10.15; mixed and butcher's weights, \$9.75@10.10; heavies, \$9.75@10.10; rough heavies, \$9.75@9.85; Yorkers, \$10.05@10.10; pigs, \$9.30@10.10. Cattle strong; beefs, \$5.60@8.55; cows and heifers, \$2.75@7.25; Texas steers, \$4.80@6.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.85@6.60; Western, \$5.00@6.85. Sheep weak to 10c. lower than yesterday's close; natives, \$4.50@8.35; Western, \$5.00@8.40; yearlings, \$7.25@8.80; lambs, \$7.75@9.75.

Kansas City, April 15.—Hog market slow, \$9.50@9.90.

East Buffalo, April 15.—Hog market opened lower all grades; 4,000 on sale at \$10.25@10.35.

Indianapolis, April 15.—Hogs lower, at \$9.85@10.00.

Louisville, April 15.—Hogs steady, at \$10.00.

Cleveland, April 15.—Hogs lower, at \$10.00 @10.20.

Omaha, April 15.—Hogs strong, at \$9.50 @9.80.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 14.—A temporary reaction has taken place in the steadily advancing upward course of provision prices, which largely results from profit taking, and it is expected that as soon as the pressure is off the market, prices will bound upward again. For the moment, the lower lard prices have very much reduced the value of neutral lard, and at the reduced prices of this article it is expected that Europe will load up. As regards oleo oil, the production continues unusually small, and the stocks extremely light, both here and abroad, and the qualities of these goods now at their best, so that a good active trade may be expected in this line during the next few months with no prospect of increased arrivals of cattle, but the prospect decidedly the reverse of that.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 14.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½¢@16¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½¢@16¼¢. Sweet pickled—8@10 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17¼¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 17¼¢. Sweet pickled—14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16¼¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16¼¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼¢. Sweet pickled—10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼¢. Sweet pickled—5@6 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 18½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½¢@16¼¢. Sweet pickled—6@8 lbs. ave., 18½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16c.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 9, 1910:

CATTLE.

Chicago	13,171
Kansas City	16,302
Omaha	5,215
St. Joseph	7,698
Cudahy	295
Sioux City	2,007
Wichita	3,432
South St. Paul	2,170
Indianapolis	3,496
New York and Jersey City	10,549
Philadelphia	3,083
Pittsburg	5,968

HOGS.

Chicago	47,167
Kansas City	43,074
Omaha	36,324
St. Joseph	24,428
Cudahy	1,352
Sioux City	19,288
Ottumwa	4,113
Cedar Rapids	7,017

Wichita	9,077
South St. Paul	9,959
Indianapolis	19,542
New York and Jersey City	15,411
Philadelphia	2,513
Pittsburg	20,637

SHEEP.

Chicago	39,630
Kansas City	17,068
Omaha	15,411
St. Joseph	4,798
Cudahy	145
Sioux City	334
Wichita	2
South St. Paul	2,250
Indianapolis	540
New York and Jersey City	24,019
Philadelphia	6,951
Pittsburg	16,052

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	3,785	1,000
Kansas City	100	1,963	2,000
Omaha	150	4,000	.....
St. Louis	200	5,877	.....
St. Joseph	100	2,000	.....
Sioux City	300	2,800	.....
St. Paul	300	145	50
Fort Worth	.....	900	.....
Milwaukee	.....	1,774	.....
Peoria	.....	400	.....
Indianapolis	350	1,500	.....
Cincinnati	.....	383	.....
Pittsburg	200	1,500	300
Cleveland	100	1,000	600
E. Buffalo	.....	1,900	1,400
New York	864	1,467	3,574

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1910.

Chicago	26,000	30,249	12,000
Kansas City	11,000	8,029	10,000
Omaha	5,100	3,700	6,700
St. Louis	2,500	3,700	1,800
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	2,500
Sioux City	2,500	4,500	.....
Fort Worth	1,200	2,500	700
Milwaukee	.....	672	.....
Peoria	.....	900	.....
Indianapolis	500	1,000	.....
Cincinnati	1,742	2,637	283
Pittsburg	3,000	4,500	6,300
Cleveland	.....	1,600	.....
E. Buffalo	2,600	10,000	15,400
New York	3,140	6,062	7,500

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1910.

Chicago	3,000	10,841	12,000
Kansas City	10,000	14,062	8,000
Omaha	8,000	12,000	5,000
St. Louis	4,000	6,410	1,800
St. Joseph	3,000	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,800	4,200	.....
St. Paul	1,000	2,700	500
Fort Worth	1,200	2,200	1,000
Milwaukee	.....	1,425	.....
Peoria	.....	600	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	3,000	.....
Cincinnati	120	1,600	195
Pittsburg	.....	1,500	800
Cleveland	150	1,000	1,000
E. Buffalo	75	650	1,800
New York	635	2,979	2,524

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1910.

Chicago	13,000	20,567	14,000
Kansas City	4,500	12,744	7,000
Omaha	4,800	11,000	8,000
St. Louis	2,500	11,836	1,500
St. Joseph	1,800	6,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,400	5,500	.....
St. Paul	900	3,000	300
Fort Worth	1,800	3,500	800
Milwaukee	.....	4,375	.....
Peoria	.....	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,450	4,000	.....
Cincinnati	566	2,458	281
Pittsburg	.....	800	800
Cleveland	150	1,200	5,600
E. Buffalo	.....	6,644	7,133
New York	1,957	6,644	7,133

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1910.

Chicago	4,000	14,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha	2,300	10,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,200	7,645	1,200
St. Joseph	1,500	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	600	3,500	.....
St. Paul	500	1,500	200
Fort Worth	1,000	2,500	.....
Milwaukee	.....	3,470	.....
Peoria	.....	800	.....
Indianapolis	.....	3,000	.....
Cincinnati	400	1,673	100
Pittsburg	.....	3,000	.....
Cleveland	.....	1,500	3,000
E. Buffalo	.....	1,505	1,566
New York	.....	1,505	3,046

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1910.

Chicago	2,000	10,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	800	7,000	3,200
St. Louis	800	11,082	750
St. Joseph	500	3,500	500
Sioux City	400	3,500	.....
St. Paul	700	2,700	200
Fort Worth	1,800	2,000
Milwaukee	5,420
Indianapolis	1,000
Cincinnati	7,800
Cleveland	1,900

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Retail Section

REASONS WHY BUTCHERS SHOULD ORGANIZE

BY A VETERAN RETAILER.

So much has been said on the subject of butchers organizing that it would seem almost impossible to write anything new on the subject. But it's a peculiar thing that all who have approached the subject say the same thing, namely, "In union there is strength," and assume that that is conclusive evidence enough. If not quoting that excellent axiom they invariably point to what organization has effected in other industries. They refuse to be pinned down to specific reasons as to why butchers should organize, and the exact benefits that can be derived from it.

Now, it is the intention here to stick right to the subject, and not go outside the meat industry for examples of industrial organizations which have accomplished wonders. And further, it is the intention to outline some of the burning questions intimately associated with the trade, which can be settled by a concerted, organized move on the part of the butchers rather than many frequently misdirected efforts on the part of individuals. These individual efforts for the welfare of the craft are praiseworthy, no doubt, but it takes no Philadelphia lawyer to see that they lack the force and conviction that organization carries with it.

Former President Munkwitz, of the United Master Butchers of America, in a recent proclamation pointed to that splendid body—the American Meat Packers' Association, as an example of an effective organization. This association, with no undue excitement but in a perfectly calm, methodical manner, is securing benefits for its members which the individual packer has been trying unsuccessfully to obtain for many years. The revision of foreign tariff schedules, reciprocity treaties with foreign countries, the subject of preservatives in meats and packinghouse products, the Beveridge amendment putting the cost of meat inspection on the packers, the appointment of a body of scientists to supervise food investigation matters, the regulation of inter-State commerce in meats—these are but a few of the matters in which the American Meat Packers' Association as a body has had an interest.

If, as President Munkwitz points out, the packers who represent a capitalization of some \$200,000,000, have through their committees, with members especially fitted for the subject in hand, accomplished what they already have, what could the retailers representing \$750,000,000 capital and welded into a strong organization, not accomplish? But no doubt a number of butchers do not realize that the field for operation of the organized butchers is just as broad as that of the packers and wholesalers, and that besides having a great deal in common, the butcher is confronted with just as many questions that require definite settlement as those that perplexed the packers before their organization started clearing the horizon.

Following are enumerated just a few of these current questions, with a brief discussion of each:

Firstly, there is the matter of credits, or rather the abuse of credits. No one will deny that credit is the very fountain from which flows business activity. In fact, it might be said that our whole financial system, our whole modern business structure, is founded and maintained on a system of credit. But notwithstanding this fact, at no time have we had a better example of the abuse of credit than during the recent financial stringency, when, in their hurry to meet the bills of the wholesalers, the retail butchers in various places throughout the country were hastily binding themselves into a loose local organization making a stand against extending "long time" credits to customers. It was a scramble, and by no means a concentrated array of forces that the butchers lined up. There were many hold-outs and luke-warm members in these loose-jointed temporary organizations.

And what was the result? Customers were antagonized and patronized the "hold-outs," so that a falling off in trade eventually caused the "bust-up" of these thin-skinned bodies. Now, with a strong butchers' organization taking a determined stand on this matter of extending "long time" credits, and with all the members solidly opposed to the evil, and with effective "black list" of bad customers, a financial flurry would cause but a minimum disturbance in the ranks of the retailers who do a cash or a limited credit business.

This credit business is but one of many such matters in which the strong butchers' organization is going to play a prominent part. Butchers have already reached that point where new ideas in shop management, new wrinkles in meat cutting, etc., are willingly shared with their fellows. Nowadays, thanks to the social and business intercourse his organization has given him, the butcher does not seek to hide his light under a bushel, but is willing to share his business knowledge with his fellow.

Then why should there be any hesitancy in revealing the names of his customers who overdo the credit privilege and keep him behind in his business? If John Jones orders of Smith & Son a bale or two of silk cloth, Smith is very particular to inquire from his friend Brown about Jones' credit. Now, apply that to the butcher business. If Brown tells Smith that he doesn't think Jones' credit is particularly good, it's a "cinch" that John Jones won't get the goods he ordered.

Space will not permit of a complete discussion of this topic of mutual interchange, not only of ideas, as is freely done at the conventions and meetings, but of a more intimate exchange of confidence in a business way. Suffice it to say that the organization offers the butcher a fulfilment of this to an

extent that will send him kiting along the high road to prosperity. He'll get back all that he puts into the organization, and a great deal more.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO BUTCHERS ORGANIZE.

Through the determined efforts of National Secretary John H. Schofield of the United Master Butchers of America, and against the opposition of local elements which desired to prevent the organization, a branch of the retail butchers' national body has been formed on the South Side of Chicago. It has a large and representative membership and some very able officers, and has started out with promising prospects. The fact that the master butchers' national convention will be held in Chicago in August will add stimulus to the efforts of the national officers to get a good foothold for the organization among Chicago retailers.

The officers of the new Chicago branch are as follows: C. S. June, president, 456 West 43d street; B. Z. Terry, first vice-president, 4134 South Halsted street; Wm. H. Payne, second vice-president, 604 West 31st street; Herman Klemm, third vice-president, 4527 Wentworth avenue; B. J. Schaefer, fourth vice-president, 3019 Parnell avenue; Frank C. Paar, secretary, 6516 Ross avenue; Louis Engelhardt, financial secretary, 4029 Armour avenue; Fred G. Herold, treasurer, 3542 West 63d street; J. L. Redmond, inside guard, 4403 Wallace street; Charles Hedrick, outside guard, 6056 South Halsted street; Harry Watson, grand marshal, 627 West 43d street. Trustees—Peter Biron, 608 West 43d street, chairman; J. J. Connell, 248 Root street; James Dugdale, 5015 South Halsted street; John Arden, 3703 La Salle street; E. J. Andregg, 4148 Cottage Grove avenue; John Kotal, 5323 South Halsted street, and J. G. Hunniford, 553 West 43d street.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ed Bike has opened a meat market in Crookston, Neb.

Jos. N. Smith has purchased the interest of Mrs. Gehr in the City Meat Market at Humphrey, Neb.

Frank Forst, of Crete, Neb., is about to engage in the meat business at Milford, Neb. George Burr has purchased the meat market in the Wolff store, at Benson, Neb.

R. E. Carson has sold out his meat business at Ashland, Neb.

A. Triehman has sold out his stock of meats at Hillsdale, Mich., to A. J. Colvin.

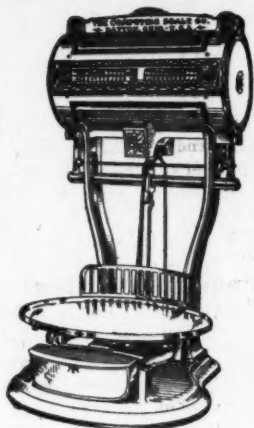
Bohn Bros. have sold out their stock of meats at Adrian, Mich., to Chas. Hansen.

W. W. Marsh has been succeeded in the meat business at Tecumseh, Mich., by Wm. Haase.

Greenwood & Son have engaged in the meat business at Cheboygan, Mich.

Harry Long & Roy Everhart have purchased the Galinsky meat market at Petoskey, Mich., and will continue it as the Superior Meat Market.

Pratt & Moore have purchased the meat business of Kirkland Brothers at Chehalis, Wash.



Who Gets the Profits?

INVESTIGATORS representing the Press, Public, Legislatures, etc., are now delving into this live and important subject for the purpose of placing the blame and suggesting a remedy.

Some say it's the retailer.

IS IT? We are too closely allied to the retailer to let the statement go unchallenged. We know that your profits are very small after your operating expenses have been deducted.

Some staple articles are sold at a distinct loss. For example, sugar; where is your profit after your percentage for handling has been deducted?

Retailers who make a close study of their business find that a conservative estimate of operating expense

is 15 per cent., and then only under the most favorable condition.

How much of your remaining profit is eaten up by old or inaccurate scales?

This is a vital subject, and indifference to it courts disaster.

Figure out what one-fourth of an ounce loss on each weighing for a day amounts to, then think it over. Ask yourself if you are sure that you are not losing this much per day.

One penny is all it will cost you to send us a postal asking for our illustrated catalogue showing cuts of our profit-saving, visible-weighing computing scales.

EASY PAYMENTS—You have the option of buying either by easy monthly payments, or a liberal cash discount if paid in 30 days.

Old or unsatisfactory computing scales taken in as part payment on purchases of new ones.



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G. H. Nichols has discontinued the butcher shop he has been operating at Jerome, Ida.

Samuel Harrop has succeeded to the entire business of the Rigby Meat Co. at Rigby, Ida.

Grant & Schneider have purchased the butcher shop of Shields & Keasy at Chase, B. C.

J. W. Dilsaver has discontinued his butcher shop at Seattle, Wash.

J. R. Dailey has purchased the stock of meats of O'Brien & La Jenness at Saltese, Mont.

The Whitefish Meat Co. is building an addition to its market at Whitefish, Mont.

Dillon & Chalfan have purchased the N. P. Rasmissen butcher shop at Jetmore, Kas.

C. E. Still has purchased the meat business of Gardner & Pound at Cushing, Okla.

Wilkinson & Beck have purchased the Central Meat Market at Alva, Okla.

Charles Schirck has succeeded to the meat business of Schirck & Wagner at Norman, Okla.

The Goldberg-Stoessel Co. has been organized and succeeds to the meat and grocery business of Harry Goldberg at Minneapolis, Minn.

W. W. Richards has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Davis Bros. at Paris, Ida.

A. Blasewitz, J. Fillipski and others have incorporated the White Eagle Co-operative Association of Yonkers, N. Y., to conduct a retail and wholesale butcher and grocery business. The capital stock is \$4,000.

Davis & Tuman will engage in the meat business at Scranton, Pa.

C. C. Canon will engage in the meat business at Lebanon, Pa.

G. L. Draper will engage in the meat business at Prattsburg, N. Y.

D. J. Burrows has purchased the Hart building at Hibbing, Mich., where he will engage in the wholesale meat business.

The Central Beef Company has opened its new meat market at Elizabeth, N. J.

The meat market of H. Manger at 2503

Broadway, New York, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

John Rau has discontinued his meat market at Allentown, Pa.

Jacob Huber, the owner of a string of meat markets at Lockport, N. Y., died last week.

The Waynesburg Packing Co. has opened a new meat market at Washington, Pa.

J. W. Prescott has purchased the meat market of Brown & Thornley at Ilion, N. Y.

John Gowdy has retired from the meat business at Springfield, O.

The meat market of L. Jedlenski, at Minneapolis, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

McHale Brothers have purchased the meat market of F. A. Richards at Pittston, Pa.

Keep a file of your copies of The National Provisioner. Then when you want to look up some technical subject or refer to market reports or statistics you will have the information at hand, and will not have to inquire for it. Send for a National Provisioner binder; cloth, stamped in gold, \$1.25.

NO SPRINGS



70,000 Now In Use

The Great Fair Store, Chicago, uses 100 Toledo Scales, and say:

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for all kinds of Stores
PRICES \$37.50 UP



NO SPRINGS

New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 9, averaged 10.19 cents per pound.

The meat shop of H. Langer, at Broadway and 93d street, was damaged by fire last Saturday night, but Mr. Langer did not allow the blaze to interrupt his business this week.

Charles Baker, formerly with the Fort Greene branch of the Hammond Company, has been transferred to the West Washington Market house, where he will have charge of the provision department.

Henry Epp, salesman for the Armour Packing Company, at Williamsburg, has resigned his position and in a week or two will move his family to Hempstead, L. I., where he intends to establish himself in business.

Vice-president W. H. Noyes of Swift & Company, of New York, was busy this week transferring his residence from the city to his new country place at Tenaflly, N. J., where he has a magnificent estate of about 30 acres on Knickerbocker Road.

A retailer who has conducted several shops on the upper East Side, and who was last located on Third avenue near 88th street, took a sudden trip to Canada a few days ago, without informing his creditors or even his employees of his intended departure. The help ran the shop alone for a day or two and then creditors closed it up.

The meat shortage was increased on Tuesday by the sinking of a railroad float in the East River and the drowning of several hundred head of cattle and sheep consigned to East Side abattoirs. At last reports the yellow newspapers had not charged the packers with a plot to sink the float in order to create a shortage of supplies and an increase of prices.

The second of the retail butchers' mass meetings to arouse interest in the Foelker bill to take the import duty off of livestock was held at New Eckford Hall, Brooklyn, Monday evening. The attendance was discouragingly small and the enthusiasm of the first meeting was absent. Congressman Foelker attacked the Taft administration for calling him an "insurgent," but president Schneider of the Brooklyn branch, national president E. F. O'Neill and others made rousing addresses on meat questions. They attributed the high price of meats to the high cost of livestock, and declared it to be foolish to put the blame on the meat trade. They hoped that free livestock would relieve the shortage and reduce prices.

The kosher strike continued on the East Side this week, and reached the stage where most of the kosher retailers closed up shop for fear of the mob of women, and spent their time holding mass meetings in front of

the abattoirs on First avenue. The newspapers made all they could out of the strike, which upset the kosher chuck market for a time, but did no further damage. These kosher disturbances are seasonal, coming once or twice a year when the market for chucks is unusually high. This time the disturbance was the worst yet experienced, and it was said that it was instigated by the middlemen, or kosher chuck speculators, who fomented the disturbance among the women in order to break the chuck market if possible and so get their supplies cheaper. They carried it too far, however, and it reacted on their own heads.

BUTCHERS WIN DAMAGE SUIT.

A jury in the supreme court in New York City this week decided that a retail butcher was not liable for accidents to customers who might slip on the shop floor and injure themselves. The decision, of interest to all shopkeepers, was in the suit of Matilda Dryfuss against the Third Avenue Beef Company to recover \$10,000 for alleged personal injuries.

In her complaint Mrs. Dryfuss set forth that on Jan. 21, 1908, she was in the defendant's store for the purpose of buying meat and that while "lawfully, peacefully" there she slipped on the floor. She said that the floor was slippery and that there was insufficient sawdust to make the floor safe. The plaintiff said that the defendant company was guilty of negligence in permitting the floor to get in such an unsafe condition. She asserted that she was injured about the head and shoulders and was also injured internally.

Counsel for the Third Avenue Beef Company denied that the company was liable for the plaintiff's injuries. He said that all that was required of the proprietor of a butcher shop or store was to take all reasonable precautions to have his place in a safe condition. He said that the defendants had sawdust on the floor and did all that was required of them.

The jury found that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover any money and returned a verdict in favor of the defendant company.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending April 9, 1910, as follows. Meat.

—Manhattan, 14,128 lbs.; Brooklyn, 14,185 lbs.; Queens, 20 lbs.; total, 28,333 lbs. Fish —Manhattan, 16,264 lbs.; Brooklyn, 90 lbs.; Bronx, 150 lbs.; total, 16,504 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 2,940 lbs.; Brooklyn, 42 lbs.; Bronx, 15 lbs.; total, 2,997 lbs.

AUSTRALIAN MUTTON IN NEW YORK.

Local newspapers made a sensation this week out of reports of the importation and sale in New York this week of "immense quantities" of Australian beef and mutton, at prices said to be so much less than those prevailing for home-killed meats. As usual the newspaper reports were exaggerated, and a great many of their statements were pure inventions. They gave the names of several prominent retailers, such as Richard Webber, as having handled this stuff, and quoted prices at which it was said to have been sold. The Webber house has not handled a pound of Australian meat, and neither have other retailers mentioned, while the prices quoted were ridiculous.

The actual facts are that a quantity of frozen Australian and New Zealand mutton had been imported, through London, and put on the local market at a time when home-killed mutton and lamb has been exceptionally scarce and high. It is only at such times that it would be profitable for anyone to handle the Australian stuff. During these limited periods the frozen carcasses from the antipodes may be marketed here at a fair profit in competition with home meats.

The first Australian or New Zealand frozen mutton was not marketed in New York this month, as the newspaper reports had it, but as long ago as August, 1909. At that time a consignment of 250 carcasses was brought in by an English agent through the Lang Packing Company, of West Harlem Market. This was experimental, and the experiment proved a success. The local market at that time was very high, and permitted the payment of duty on the frozen stuff and its sale at a profit.

Following this experiment, when the home market went up so high within recent weeks Manager John P. Fetterly of the Lang Packing Company arranged for further and heavier importations. Consignments aggregating 2,160 carcasses have been received and about 2,500 more carcasses are on the way. All this comes in to the Lang Packing Company and is disposed of by them to local dealers, who have been reported as having themselves imported the stuff. Up to date the Lang concern is the only one which has brought in this Australian stuff.

In another month or so, when home supplies become more plentiful and the market reacts to a normal level these foreign importations will no longer be profitable. In the meantime, however, the local dealers are paying 12 to 12½ cents for the foreign frozen sheep, as against about 14 cents for city-dressed sheep, and about 14½ cents for the frozen lambs, against 16 to 17 cents this week for fresh city-dressed stuff. The newspaper reports that Australian sheep were selling for 10 cents against 16 cents for local stuff, and foreign frozen lambs at 12½ cents against 18 cents for home stuff, shows the manner in which these sensational newspapers deliberately distort the facts.

There has been no importation of Australian frozen beef so far as is known, though a continuance of the shortage of home beef supplies and high prices might tempt local concerns to try the experiment with the frozen beef also. Frozen mutton can be put on the market to much better advantage than beef, however. The Australian mutton and lamb is carefully selected and inspected by government inspectors before freezing and exportation, and stands both the freezing and the long journey and handling better than the beef. If properly thawed out it is said the Australian mutton will compare very favorably with fresh-killed stuff. But the expense of the long shipment from the other side of the world makes its marketing here practicable only at brief periods when local markets are exceptionally high.

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